

A LIVE-WIRE NEWSPAPER --- WITHOUT DOUBT THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST APPEARING COUNTRY WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

HELP FROM
JAPAN IN
WORLD WAR

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 15.—The concentrated attention of the parties interested in the proposed renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, including almost every country in the world, was directed toward the recent imperial conference in London, which discussed the question. The opening speeches made at the conference had indicated that a renewal of the alliance, probably in some modified form, would at least meet with the approval of both the British and Australian premiers, while Arthur Meighen, the Canadian premier, clearly showed that his assent would be forthcoming provided America signified her approval.

Arthur Diosis, a well known expert on the Far East and Japan in particular, in recent interviews with representatives of the press, said that due consideration should be given to some of the things Japan has done in the past, by which the western powers have been benefited, such as the Russo-Japanese war which removed the Russian menace, and at the same time postponed a European conflict.

Also, Mr. Diosis continued, the work Japan did in the recent war, into which she was drawn purely by reason of the alliance, should be taken into consideration, to say nothing of the 2,000,000 miles her ships steamed in policing the Pacific and Eastern waters and in escorting Australian and New Zealand troops. To this naval aid Japan added, greatly to her own profit it is true, the supply of huge quantities of munitions and most remarkably quite unexpected financial assistance, lending to Great Britain and France at a critical period no less than £100,000,000.

It is not consistent either with British policy or the custom of the British peoples, Mr. Diosis said, to throw aside someone who had been useful to them in the past merely because that usefulness no longer remained, though in the case of Japan that usefulness existed now more than ever and a revocation of the alliance would, he considered, be little short of disastrous to British policy in the Far East. This was perfectly clear, he said, to any student of the Eastern peoples, in conjunction with the undercurrent of unrest that at present prevailed amongst the Asiatic and especially the Muhammadan populations of the world.

Huge Population
"Many seem to forget," Mr. Diosis continued, "that the subjects of Japan number no less than 70,000,000, a position of their country which makes her the natural sentinel of the East. Japan is governed by hard-headed business men, who clearly recognize the advantages to be gained by being admitted to the comity of nations. For this reason alone it may be taken for granted that she will see that her conduct will be faultless, and that no occasion will be given for offense."

"Some of these points have already been recognized and there can be little doubt that Australia has been one of the first to admit them. She sees that Japan is an ally of the empire is better than Japan as a free lance skirting round to pick up just what she can get. There may be, and undoubtedly are, many racial prejudices, but in my view it would be foolish for any country or nation to let such narrow sentiments hamper an imperial policy that tends to keep the peace of the world by making Japan a bridge between the East and the West."

New Paris-London
Air Line Proposed

London, England Aug-16 A complete departure from the systems hitherto universal is proposed for a new Paris-London air line. Among those responsible is one of the most famous and successful aeroplane designers, a transport engineer, who has made a close study of air transport, and there are others who have had much practical experience of the running of air services since the war. They have approached the matter from a new standpoint, and have worked out questions of cost to small decimals; and they have come to some interesting conclusions.

The causes of most of the disappointments in existing air lines, they find, are the small number of hours spent by the pilots in the air, and the employment of types of aeroplanes that in these circumstances cannot possibly earn a profit. They derive the idea that to establish an air line on a paying basis any large outlay of capital is necessary, and with the system of overseeing, inspection, and general running they now declare that casualties and irregularity can be practically ruled out of the reckoning.

Mechanical Progress
Apart from the teachings of their long experience, the mechanical progress that has made it possible to elaborate this new plan is the great improvement that has taken place in the reliability of aero engines and in their

lightness, in relation to the amount of power produced, and the introduction of the cantilever wing. As to the engine, one particular type of world-wide fame is the one they have chosen. They claim that, properly cared for, it is proof against failure.

Further, the vast quantity of data they have collected convinces them that the time has arrived when, employing it, they can reasonably say to pilots and mechanics: "There is your engine, for the rest you are held responsible. Any failure will be closely inquired into, but failures will not be tolerated. A man who has failures will not be employed." This may seem a small matter to the layman; as a matter of fact, it represents an enormous advance as it has not hitherto been put into operation on any air line. It is now possible to put it into operation.

Delay Minimized

The cantilever wing can, with due care, be made proof against the delay-causing adjustments that are necessary with other wings. There is nothing more common on existing air lines than for a mechanic to announce just before a scheduled start that a machine "is a little out of adjustment." That often means a job lasting some hours, for in the case of the bigger machines the process is elaborate. Since the cantilever wing has all its bracing wires inside and not exposed to the weather, and since these wires are of comparatively small length, there is very seldom any need for adjustment. This is a point that will appeal with force to every one who has had practical experience of air services.

There is, however, an even more important point. A new machine has been designed which is a single-engine monoplane of high power, every part of which is quickly and easily interchangeable. The wings and the fuselage can be taken off and replaced at short notice. The engine can be taken out, and a new one put in, in less than half the time it usually takes for the operation. For the wings and fuselage a simple bolt device is employed; but it should be explained that although the design in this case is perfectly sound, and the machine as erected secure, this result has not been attained till after the necessary research. No ordinary bolt device would serve, and aircraft manufacturers who seek to emulate this example are advised to ascertain how it is done and not to resort to any ordinary bolt arrangement.

Two Machines Necessary

The machine is no chimera: it has been designed and produced by one whose name will carry conviction all over the world. It is possible to start a service with no more than two of these machines, and with spare parts in reserve. The "home" of the machines would be at one end of the line, and they would never, save in an emergency, have to stay at the other terminus. By this means certain charges are avoided.

The ordinary air line pilot of today, it may be pointed out, spends no more than about 50 hours in the air per month. Under the new scheme he will spend at least 100 hours in the air. This is by no means excessive, for it is found that the old idea of a pilot becoming stale does not hold good for flying in peace time under a sound organization. He will work no more than five days a week. He will be paid a small salary, and about 21s. for every hour in the air. A good man will be able to earn from £700 to £1000 per annum.

Few Landing Places

On this system the necessity of existing machines, badly run as they are, to have landing places at very short intervals for emergencies, is obviated. Forced landings will be almost unknown. They will be so rare that, provided the machine can land safely, the question of its getting up again from the safe field may be ignored. And the type of machine chosen can land safely in ordinary country. The scheme has been carefully worked out, and a capital of no more than £5000 is required to put it into operation. Even with this small beginning a profit can be earned.

The scheme has the immense advantage that it can be extended as occasion arises. But, above all, it promises to throw new light on the whole problem of commercial air transport. The chief criticism it is open to in its present form appears to be that, for so small a beginning, such overhead charges as there are (it is claimed they are very small), would bear with undue heaviness on the total amount of revenue that could be earned. But if the scheme fulfilled anticipation it would soon grow and bring about a better proportion.

FINLAND'S TRADE FAIR

HELSINKI, Finland, Aug. 15.—The second Finnish trade fair, in spite of natural misgivings as to the expediency of holding a fair in the present state of international trade, will take place, after all, this year. Although a portion of the press was rather against the scheme, it has met with much encouragement generally, and at the end of the expiration of the time within which entries should be made some 250 entries had been received. As far as foreign buyers are concerned, the state of the Finnish exchange, of course, favors purchasers to a very material extent, and it is confidently expected that there also will be a good deal of Finnish money available for import of various commodities.

CO-OPERATIVE
IDEA AS
PEACE FACTOR

MANCHESTER, Eng., Aug. 16.—"War is not really a bolt from the blue. Every day's work that is done in human society leads either toward war or peace, toward profiteering or justice, toward producers steadily employed in consumers' service, or a gambler's sequence of booms and fortunes, slumps and bankruptcies."

So writes Percy Redfern, historian of the co-operative movement, in his latest pamphlet, "Wholesale Co-operation at Work." War, profiteering and unemployment, he continues, are indications of things wrong in the body politic. "What is it that is wrong?" he asks. "Human nature? The human will? No doubt the will for peace and justice and social equality is inadequate and weak. But if the will were present it would find no organization to express it."

"Human society, the ordinary buying-and-selling, working and newspaper-reading society, is not designed for peace and good will. On the contrary, there is an anarchy of competitive, sovereign nations, which the League of Nations is an attempt to cure. There is also an internal anarchy of money-making, in which rival traders, companies and trusts compete with each other or join together to compete with an unorganized bargaining public. The profiteering which stands out in letters of blood during war time is only the everyday practice writ large. There is a warfare of commerce in which the unemployed are the casualties."

Palliative Measures Futile

"By insurance and charitable relief we try to soften the fact, but fact it remains. Why is it that the ugliness and desolation of our industrial districts, where fields and trees are blasted, and every variety of chimney-stack volleys smoke, remind one so much of the ugliness and desolation of war? There is more than a superficial likeness. Both are scenes of war; in the one case a fight for power, in the other a fight for the profits which give power to possess and monopolize and hold the world in fee. Whether amidst bloodshed or amidst the economic struggle of peace, we live in a world organized, on the whole, for conflicts."

To all this Mr. Redfern sees an end—an end brought about by a reorganization of commerce, industry and society on a new and more stable basis. This reorganization has begun. It began 80 years ago, when the 28 men of Rochdale, Lancashire, joined together and started the modern co-operative movement. They had been born during, or just after, a great European war and had grown up amidst post-war conditions of unemployment and misery.

"All of them clearly saw that the people really do not live by money, but by food, clothing and the good things of life," writes Mr. Redfern. "Wages were bad, but strikes had failed, and they felt that the workers' fight for wages was vain when the money would have to be charged for real wealth at private shops. Shops were part of the system of oppression. The manufacturers who cut down wages ran the private mills to supply the private shops. Shops, warehouses, factories, were all links in the money-making system. No use to fight the system at one end and make friends with it at the other. Each link was joined to each in the organization of the business world for profit. So the pioneers felt they must get outside the system. They must have their own shops, their own warehouses, their own factories."

Co-operation in Rochdale
"And so the Rochdale pioneers set to work, and little by little they in their own town succeeded. They established a co-operative store, which was a shop belonging to the customers, a shop not selling on chance for profit, but stocking goods for the use of its proprietors, like larders and store chests of a great house. And in a hundred towns and villages other stores followed where they had led."

The time came when these rapidly growing individual societies saw the necessity of combining to manufacture and supply their own goods, and so at length, in 1863-64, at Manchester, the present Co-operative Wholesale Society of England and Wales was brought into existence to be followed, in 1869, by the formation at Glasgow of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society. The Wholesale Society had its difficulties and its struggles, during which it was learning by its mistakes. To the English society a tower of strength was added when John Thomas Whitehead Mitchell took the chair.

"In plain fashion," writes Mr. Redfern, "without poetry or adornment, he now saw, felt and handled a great conception of the proper order of co-operative development. The co-operative movement, he perceived, had become an open association of consumers. The books were never closed. Any member could join at any time on equal terms with all who had joined before. The whole unlimited body of members constituted a body politic. They formed a community, a pure democracy, supply its own wants. In rights and voting power all were equal without any privilege for any

individual or class. Whatever was manufactured or bought by the community was distributed to all of them as purchasers; and whatever benefit arose from the effort of the community to produce at first cost, came back to every member of the body in equal ratio to his purchases. Co-operation had only to continue along these lines and the future would be theirs."

Movement a Pure Democracy

Today the English Co-operative Wholesale Society works as a pure democracy. Local co-operators establish their societies and elect their own committees. These committees in turn elect the Co-operative Wholesale Society of 32 members. Each member is elected for two years, but is usually re-elected at the end of each period. Every quarter a party of delegates meets as a supreme governing body to which the committee is responsible. This committee manages a business which employs 47,000 workers and which is described as a wholesale general dealer, importers and exporters, manufacturers, produce growers, colliery owners, shipowners, bankers, insurers, printers, architects, builders and engineers, and this business stands firm because it is built on solid foundations.

"Those who would build a new industrial world on class and sectional advantage build in the air," concludes Mr. Redfern. "Wages and employment depend upon prices and demand. To meet human wants all industry exists. And the co-operative movement which organizes demand and adjusts industry to human needs builds upward from the earth. In true fashion it sets itself toward the sky pinnacles and cloud-capped towers of the fraternal ideal."

Peace Workers In
Session At Berne

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 16.—The Permanent International Peace Bureau, which has its seat in this city, is following the example of its sister institution, the Interparliamentary Union, in resuming this year its annual congresses interrupted by the war. The twentieth world peace congress had met at The Hague in 1913; the twenty-first was to have taken place in Vienna in September, 1914, under the auspices of Baroness Stürmer and Dr. Alfred H. Fried. Neutral Luxembourg, with its central situation in middle Europe and its moderate cost of living, is harboring the delegates of the numerous peace societies, under the presidency of the famous Belgian Senator and internationalist, Henri La Fontaine, chairman of the Berne Bureau.

The agenda of the present conference concerns almost exclusively League of Nations problems, a creation or non-creation of an international police force—terrestrial, oceanic, and aerial; equitable distribution of raw materials; abolition of unjust customs tariff laws and amendments to the Covenant; election of the Assembly of delegations by the peoples instead of the governments; methods of voting at the Assembly; absolute suppression of the right to wage war; codification of international law; compulsion of submitting conflicts to the world court of justice, and so forth.

In the appeal sent to the Peace societies of the world by the Berne Bureau, Mr. La Fontaine emphasizes the fact that former belligerent states are still governed by the same men who have repeated over and over again during the great war that it was meant to be the last of wars, the war to end war. He continues bitterly, "In these times, when it would be all-important to raise the industrial and agricultural output to the highest possible state, millions of workers are still employed in camps and barracks, and billions of money are sacrificed to perfectly barren aims." And he adds, it is the duty of every "true citizen of the League of Nations" to raise his voice in condemnation of the present situation throughout the world.

Mr. La Fontaine desires this general protest to be made without delay, for "the Assembly of the League of Nations is going to meet very soon. We must not, as he expresses it, be content with the weak desiderata and superficial reforms suggested by some; we must claim far-reaching and decisive changes of the Covenant calculated to lift the League from the stage of a trust of governments to the height of a real community of the nations."

The present congress is intended to try to undertake this task, and for this reason Mr. La Fontaine has strongly appealed to the peace societies united in the Berne bureau to send delegations to Luxembourg. He rightly has wished to make the congress, "on the eve of the second session of the parliament of mankind," a most imposing international demonstration in favor of world peace and against the rivalry of armaments which still appears to be obsessing so many governments.

Wants To Limit
American Fortunes

Why should Rockefeller have millions and other people, through no fault of their own, be penniless? It doesn't sound reasonable, and this explains the suggestion put forward hundreds of times that the state should set a limit to the size of pri-

LEAGUE AS A
MEANS WAR
PREVENTION

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 15.—A series of events in celebration of the second anniversary of the birth of the League of Nations culminated in a great demonstration in Hyde Park when the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Robert Cecil presided and speeches were delivered by representative Britons and others from nine to ten platforms. Owing to the prevailing industrial unrest, and particularly the coal stoppage, the original plan of a national pilgrimage, starting from all parts of the country and converging on London, had to be modified. The Thames Side Route was, however, organized and traversed by the Fellowship Branch of the League of Nations Union. Starting at Southend, where, as in other places, they had a cordial reception, the pilgrims, carrying banners and pennants and sometimes preceded by a band, walked through the lanes of Essex, holding meetings, mostly in the open air, proclaiming the gospel of peace, forming branches of the union and enrolling members. Successful in itself, this effort was a valuable object lesson, showing what great results can be accomplished by a few zealous people and suggesting what might be achieved on a national or world-wide scale.

In his Hyde Park speech Archbishop Randall Davidson claimed that the League was more than a mere piece of machinery. It aimed, he said, at nothing less than the securing of stability and peace on the basis of liberty and justice. That was not business which could be handed over to statesmen and politicians; it was the business of everyone. A higher meaning must be given to patriotism, and it must be made to live and glow, not for the nation only, but for mankind. Lord Robert Cecil wrote in a recent letter that in his view in the League lay the hope and the only hope for the future of European civilization, and in Hyde Park he insisted that it was no mere vision of dreamers or idealists. The League had many enemies—militarists, bureaucrats, cynics, reactionaries—but its worst foes were apathy and indifference.

Federation Versus Isolation

On the eve of the Hyde Park demonstration Viscount Grey pointed out that for Britain in Europe there are but three main policies: (1) isolation, "the most costly, futile and dangerous policy"; (2) separate alliances, which, formed in conjunction with the League, are not incompatible with it, but which without a League, "will assuredly bring Europe to a crisis and to war again"; (3) the policy of developing, using, making effective the League of Nations.

"If you tell me that the Council of Nations is Utopian," said Lord Grey recently, "I reply that I prefer the chance of Utopia to the certainty of destruction." Mr. Lloyd George has said that there had been a League in 1914 there would have been no war. General Smuts insisted that there must be some sort of international link and tribunal. At first zealous for the League of Nations, H. G. Wells has cooled his enthusiasm, but that is mainly because he has a still larger vision—a world-state. Supporters of the League claim that it is a stepping stone to world unity.

A centre of interest at the Hyde Park demonstration was the international platform, from which speakers from various parts of the world delivered addresses. The abstention of American fortunes. Henry H. Klein, an authority on the subject, has recently written a book developing the arguments of those who favor the limiting of fortunes, in the course of which he discusses some American millionaires, and the methods by which they succeeded. Standard Oil provided more millions and more millionaires than any other source, and today the Standard Oil group is the richest in the country. The writer estimates the fortune of John D. Rockefeller as \$2,400,000,000, including the holdings in the foundations. He has a billion dollars in oil alone, and his railroad holdings are estimated at \$400,000,000. In other industrial corporations outside of Standard Oil he has another \$400,000,000.

The World's Richest Man

Several hundred million dollars are invested in gas, electric light and traction. He has several hundred millions in bonds of the United States and other governments, and real estate and mortgages have been chosen as investments for other surplus millions. The writer says that when Mr. Rockefeller dies his estate will show far less than he owns, because a large share of his wealth has already been transferred to members of his family. The idea of a rich man divesting himself of much of his wealth before he dies is a popular one, and is widely adopted because by this means succession duties are avoided. Today Mr. Rockefeller pays taxes on \$40,000,000 annual income, and we noted a short time ago that he had been found in one instance to have given a lower return than government officials demanded. He is by far the richest man in the world, probably the richest man of all time. His brother, William, usually spoken of sympathetically as

Erica from the League was deeply regretted. Lord Grey says: "I believe that the president and the people of the United States have the same desire for world peace as those of us in this country who are the strongest supporters of the League of Nations. We know that the influence of the United States must be very great and may very likely be decisive in a world crisis. We shall welcome that influence in whatever way the United States decides to exercise it. But we cannot scrap the League of Nations."

Question of Modifications

While President Harding and Mr. Harvey, United States ambassador, protest that America cannot come into the existing League, Britons note with satisfaction that they advocate some sort of association of nations, and the question is being asked whether it is not possible for the constitution of the League to be so amended, without being fundamentally altered, as to enable America to enter. Much interest is taken in Britain in the reports that are arriving of anti-war movements and tendencies in the United States. The carrying of Mr. Borah's resolution calling for a conference between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, with a view to the limitation of armaments, together with the reduction in congress of the army estimate from 170,000 to 150,000 men, has been hailed on this side as a step in the right direction. Supporters of the League are all the more hopefully impressed because these and similar efforts toward world peace come spontaneously from the general population, who are evidently bringing pressure to bear upon legislators to lose no time in entering into negotiations with other nations. Speaking in Hyde Park, General Gough said people asked why the League had not already reduced armies and navies. The answer was that it is a free association of free nations, and the reduction of their armaments must come by agreement, not by enforcement.

No achievement of the League has given more satisfaction than the steps it has taken for setting up a permanent court of international justice, which it is hoped will be in operation next September. Already the League has been successful in settling a number of disputes between smaller nations, in one case after hostilities had actually been commenced, and in every instance the parties concerned have abided by the League's decision. Much is hoped from the International Labor conference it has held and proposes to hold, for the purpose of equalizing industrial conditions in trading countries. Creditable as is the League's record so far, it has not yet had a fair chance, having been kept more or less under the heel of the Big Four; but there is a growing desire among British people to invest it with more and more authority, because they are convinced that without some such instrument the very existence of civilization is threatened.

the "poor Rockefeller," pays tax on an annual income of \$10,000,000.

This also was the filed income of the late Henry Frick. Some other taxable incomes are as follows:

Morgan, Barker, Harkness, Armstrong, Ford, Payne, Vanderbilt, Field, Green, Harriman, Guggenheim, Astor, Hill, Mellon and Phipps, \$5,000,000 each; the Stillman family, Ryan, Schwab, duPont, Clark, Brady and Whitney, \$3,000,000 each; Schiff, Duke, Eastman, Kahn, Rosenwald, Blair, Huntington, Flagler, Widener, Stotesbury and Pratt, \$2,500,000 each. Among those whose taxable incomes are believed to exceed \$2,000,000 a year are Penfield, Converse, Gould, Reid, Rogers, Hearst, Mills, Davison, Belmont, John D. Ryan, Gary, Billings, Cochran, Pullman, Couzens, Pierce, Doheny, Chapin, Wendel, Rhineland, James, Morris, Moore, Phelps, Dodge, Lamont and Warburg. The wealth of these men, as a rule, if not invariably, far in excess of the amount they pay taxes on. For instance, John D. Rockefeller's gross income is about \$140,000,000 a year. His income in 1907, the panic year, was estimated at about the same. Previous to that it had been about \$6,000,000 a month.

Hard to Confiscate

Many of the names in the above list will be strange to the average Canadian newspaper reader, and perhaps even to American readers, and how some of them made their money one can only surmise. One may guess, if he chooses, what percentage of it was honestly acquired. Our guess is that there is a lot of tainted money these days. The wild socialists, of course, would attempt to solve the problem by confiscating the wealth, although the experiment of Lenin and Trotsky might well deter them. It is about as difficult to really confiscate huge fortunes as to make them, and rich men have found it comparatively easy to hide their wealth, and invest it in such a way that the government can reach but a small portion of it.

Succession Duties

Those who are not socialists do not talk about seizing the wealth of men who are now in possession of it, nor about limiting the amount of any fortune. They are in favor of limiting the amount of money which any man may bequeath. Almost everywhere succession duties are imposed. In England they are almost confiscatory in some cases. Mr. Klein gives a list of huge fortunes that have been handed down in the last few years, the largest being that of Andrew Carnegie, who had \$300,000,000 to dispose of before his death. Frederick Weyerhaeuser had a life interest, and William Waldorf Astor

THE RUSSIAN
FAMINE AND
REVOLUTION

The news from Russia that millions are starving in one of the world's most productive sources of food surprises none of those familiar with the doctrines of revolutionaries, says the New York Times. In his "Conquest of Bread," Prince Kropotkin declares that famine is essential to any revolution and that it is to be welcomed because it drives the hungry to co-operate with the revolutionaries. That must be bracketed with Marxism and Leninism—if there is any difference between them—as another theory promising the millennium, but proved by experience to lead through purgatory to the unknown bourns of economics. Neither the peasants nor the proletariat are working to support the Russian revolutionaries. "Rob Europe to Eat" is the heading over Trotsky's truculent declaration of intention "to take violently what Europe will not give us voluntarily." Another account describes a vast trek by millions of starving, devouring the land they pass over as though they were locusts, or rather as the Goths and Vandals ravaged in the early ages.

In the French Revolution

"The Girondists are starving us," was the cry of the French workers in 1793, and the Girondists were guillotined. The Mountain and the Commune followed, the bakers were hanged, and still Frenchmen were hungry. Servants and duchesses lost their heads in a sense different from the mob's loss of its head, but want grew with the number of corpses. Reaction and the White Terror followed, just as now the Russian "Whites" are blamed by the revolutionists. It was the same in the French revolution of 1848. The workers volunteered three months of starvation for the revolution, and at its futile end made one last bloody effort. In 1871 the Commune separated Church and States, but perished for lack of combatants, because it did not feed the people. Communal kitchens were opened too late and succumbed to the soldiers of Versailles. Reviewing these events, Prince Kropotkin, as mild a revolutionary as the world may hope to see, said:

Capitalism's Boast

"Broad—it is bread that the revolution needs. Be it ours to see from the first day of revolution to the last that not a single man lacks bread, not a single woman stands outside the bakehouse door that haply a coarse loaf may be thrown to her in charity, that not a single child pines for food. . . . We have the temerity to declare that all have a right to bread, that there is bread enough for all, and that with this watchword the revolution will triumph."

It is the boast of capitalism that it has achieved what revolutionaries assert as their objective. Capitalism is not yet centuries old—the economic revolution dating roughly from our political revolution—but it would have perished generations ago if it had not substituted comparative abundance of all good things for the relatively worse earlier conditions. The Russian revolution is perishing because it has reversed the world's experience under capitalism, and is substituting economic reaction under the form of a political revolution.

Czarism Better

Czarism was faulty, but it was benevolent compared with the maleficent, if not malevolent, dispensers of an earthly millennium by the Russian route. The British promises of benefits by the political instead of economic means—that is, for example, by nationalization of the coal mines instead of by increase of product by efficiency and industry—failed because of disillusionment of England by the Russian object lesson. In like manner the prestige of the alleged British reforms through socializing the surplus wealth for the common good has lost its force in observing other countries, of which this is one of the leaders. Our institutions are buttressed upon the solid fact that, with all their faults, they are the world's nearest realization of provision of the greatest good for the greatest numbers.

Not to be Limited

The cable quotes Lenin: "We must now employ all our forces, cost what it will, to the end that the small bourgeois industry shall improve. . . . the country is run away down economically." If capitalism is the only refuge for Lenin, there is not a remnant of reason why any other country should imitate Russia in peace any more than Germany in war. The economic war on want will not be won until there is acceptance of the idea that the world's wants are better supplied by the workshop than by revolution, by sweat rather than by blood, by maximum of goods rather than by minimum of work.

\$200,000,000. In the present generation more than 5,000 Americans have died bequeathing estates of more than \$5,000,000. These fortunes in many cases had been inherited by them, and there are many hundreds of millions of dollars now owned by people in the United States who are three or four generations removed from the builders of the fortunes.

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Hearth, Glow And Homespun

TO TEA BY MOTOR TRUCK
(By Polly Peele.)

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Dressed in my very best, bound for a tea, I stepped out upon the street the other day, walking quickly because I was going to be late. The new school on the corner was almost ready for occupation and every day truck loads of cinders had been dumped there to make the long terraces straight and the surface of the playground level. A empty motor truck was just driving away as I passed and it's driver stopped and asked "Would you like a ride, lady?" "Thank you very much," I responded climbing in regardless of my best clothes. This will save me several minutes on my way to the car.

"I'm going right down town, if you'd like to come," said my benefactor, so I rode with him until I came to my cross street and as we rode he told me of the difficulties met with by a man in business on his own with a motor truck.

"They talk about unemployment," he said "But I can't get a man to work for me for forty cents an hour. They all want fifty cents. And as far as I'm concerned they'll stay unemployed before I'll give them fifty."

With suitable explanations I encouraged him to tell me more and he said, "I've got my own responsibilities, too. I'm a married man with a family but I've saved enough money to buy this motor truck and that meant \$7,000.00." "You'll need to do a lot of business to make that good," I remarked. "Well," he said "I made \$4000 with this truck last summer and well, if I made \$4000 a year I could live on it." I gasped a little and asked, "Do you have many repairs to pay for?" "No, was the answer, "I've had this truck a year and a half and ain't had

no repairs to pay yet." "That's pretty good," I murmured feeling the futility of mere words to express my thoughts. "Yes," I do pretty well," he admitted. "Some days I make thirty-five or forty-five dollars with the truck." "That's my corner. Thank you very much for giving me such a lift. I would have been very late if you hadn't."

And turning up the side street leading to my tea-party my mind was full of half formed but wholly amazed comment. Four thousand dollars in the summer! Thirty-five or forty-five in a day and just around the corner, there a little professor, a graduate of Oxford, after spending twenty odd years of his life in preparation for his life work, keeps a wife and three children on a salary of something less than thirty-five dollars a week!

The Rhyming Optimist

By Aline Michéla
TAKING STOCK

Every merchant who makes what we call a success has some rules that he has to keep using, for if not his affairs would soon be in a mess and all of his coin he'd be losing. He must watch his accounts, he must look to his bills, he must know how each cent is expended, else he's likely to get undesirable thrills as soon as the year's work is ended. We are all of us merchants with various wares, though this fact some insist on ignoring; we must see to such details as upkeep, repairs before we know how we are scoring. We must take our own stock like the stock in a store, stocks of patience, of courage, of loving, for we have to have hope and we need cheer gaiety if we want to help keep the world moving. And this is the merchandise

every man owns; people trade in these stocks the world over, though sojourning in frigid or tropical zones their value we're bound to discover. There are some people burdened with envy and hate, with jealousy, fear and bewailing these barbarous stocks that were never in date and for every good cause unavailing. The wise fellow sorts all the gold from the dross, taking stock of the goods he is holding, and keeping his ledgers of profit and loss in accord with the life he is moulding.

Red Cross Notes

The Red Cross membership campaign at Islay has been delayed, but will begin at once. As soon as it is complete a permanent organization will be formed.

The Kitscoty branch of the Red Cross have elected the following officers: Rev. J. Peybus, chairman; Mrs. R. Hilly, vice-chairman; Miss F. Mason, secretary; E. Mason, treasurer. The executive: Mrs. W. J. Kennedy, Mrs. M. Apperson, Mrs. E. Doocsonson, Mrs. E. Garrette, Dr. J. V. McKay, J. Dale, W. G. Ketcheson, J. C. Dale. The branch has organized to look after local relief and have in mind also the establishment of a rest room and health centre.

Mrs. R. Hilly, vice-chairman of the Kitscoty branch, was chairman of the campaign committee in that place, and is an active Red Cross worker. Miss Mason, also a vice-chairman of the unit, nursed in the Turko-Balkan war left for Constantinople in company with Ambassador Morgenthau; of the United States. She is taking an active interest in health matters in her district.

In December this year the National Red Cross issued a magazine which will be sent to every Red Cross member in Canada. It will contain interesting articles from all the provinces, among them: "Health Centres," "Red Cross Co-operation in Medical Inspection of Schools," "Child Welfare," "Public Health Nurses," "Red Cross in Health Work," "Nursing Outposts," "Red Cross and the Farmer," "Problems of the Partially Disabled," "Red Cross Workshops," "Red Cross Work at Ports in Canada."

Everyday Religion

(By Dr. Thurlow Fraser.)

THE TEARS OF JESUS

Does God know?
Does God care?
Does God take the slightest interest in our welfare?

God any sympathy for our sorrows?

These are questions you have asked in your hour of need. So have I. So have millions of others. In the madness of grief, in the desolation of despair they have lifted their eyes to an empty heaven and uttered their cries to an unanswering arch of blue. God was invisible as ether, soundless as the grave, unfeeling as stone. Never a hand touched them; never a voice broke the silence of a universe which was dumb. They have felt like Carlyle when he cried in his bitterness: "God sits in heaven and does nothing."

You who have suffered have felt this. I who have suffered have felt it, too.

So far as outward, visible, audible, tangible signs of care or love or sympathy are concerned, our complaint against God is justified. He has shown us no perceptible sympathy, no outward indication that he knows or cares.

Stop a moment. Think of this. There is no outward, visible, audible, tangible evidence to prove absolutely to our senses that there is a God at all. We have to get away from that and exercise another faculty of the mind which rises above sense perception in order to accept the very fact of the existence of God. That faculty is faith. It proves what the senses cannot prove.

"Now, faith is the assurance of things hoped for, the proving of things not seen," says the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews. That faculty of faith proves to us that there is a God.

The same faith, if we will but apply it, proves to us that God does know and care, and does sympathize when we are in sorrow. The very love and kindness we receive at the hands of those who believe in Him, is but a reflection of that which is to be found in Him, who is the source of their loving-kindness. And though at the first shock of the tragedy, the first wild outburst of grief, our faith fails and our hearts rebel, back there comes again that child's trust, sliding like a cool breeze from heaven into the soul, making us strong again to bear.

We can go farther than that. There is One who has put the mind of God into visible, audible, tangible form. That One is Jesus Christ. If we know His attitude we know also God's attitude.

There is no trouble about knowing the attitude of Jesus in times of trouble. He entered into the fullest sympathy with those who sorrowed. He felt sore pangs of grief over those who were self-devoted to destruction. He had help for the widow whose only son was being borne to the tomb, and for the ruler whose little lass slept on her bed the sleep of death. He shed tears of grief at the grave of His friend Lazarus, and wept bitterly over the doomed City of Jerusalem.

Now, the Christ who thus felt for human woe, said unhesitatingly: "If ye had known me, ye would have known my Father also. . . . He

that hath seen me, hath seen seen the Father." If Jesus knew our pain, God knows it, too. If Jesus cared, God cares. If Jesus entered into sympathy with men, God sympathizes with men, too.

It is not easy for us to accommodate our minds to the sorrows of life and yet believe in a good God. It is very hard to reconcile the tragedies we have seen and suffered with the thought of God's Fatherhood.

Perhaps it will help if we can just realize that He is looking at the whole of a mighty purpose and plan, while we are looking at an infinitesimal fraction. We see that life which was very dear to us, but is now lost, and all the hopes and plans centered in it are broken and shattered. The tragedy of it looms large and darkens our whole sky. He sees that life still going on crowned with beauty and goodness, filling its perfect place in the perfect whole. He has planned. And in a period of time which is but a moment in Eternity, we too shall be called to take our place in the same whole.

Can we not cling to that, you and I? You with your sorrow and I with mine? It will make us stronger and better men, for it is out of these experiences, and the courage and faith with which we bear them, that men grow stronger.

And should at times our faith fail us, let us turn back and refresh it in the memory of the sympathetic heart of Christ, and see again the love of God in the tears of Jesus.

Black Crepe Frocks

(By Rita Stuyvesant.)

Right in the middle of the gay and festive summer sport clothes comes the black Canton crepe frock; and every day it seems to increase its popularity, perhaps because there are some girls who prefer a light weight dark frock to the light and more perishable summer dresses. But the models are so striking with a style for every distinct type of figure. These frocks are both cool and attractive, and will be among the first frocks to appear for early Fall as well as late Summer.

For the young girl there is a distinctive frock of black crepe, extremely youthful in spite of its sombre color. The bodice is delightfully simple, with very short kimono sleeves and an oval neck. It is fitted by darts to the figure, and the neck and sleeves are finished with a narrow ruching of black stove-polish ribbon about a half-inch wide.

The skirt, too, is a straight-line model, marked by seven rows of the ribbon ruching set on at even intervals from the hip to the hem. A narrow girdle of silver marked the normal waistline, and a few posies are tucked in at the left side and lend a charming note to this simple frock.

The older girl will welcome a smart frock of black crepe for dinner wear, or, perhaps, an informal dress. This frock is a one-piece chemise model with the shortest sleeves, cut in one with the frock. But it is the addition of crystal beads, arranged in stripes about an inch wide up and down the frock, that makes it distinctive. A girdle of the material, draped low about the hips and tied in a huge bow at the back. Black in French sandals and sheer gray silk stockings complete the desired effect.

Even more formal is a dinner dress of black crepe entirely sleeveless and scalloped at the bottom. This dress has its skirt lined with lemon-colored crepe, a new feature of many of the latest frocks. Lemon-colored beads form an elaborate design across the bodice and borders the scant skirt.

Smart frocks for street wear are of black crepe, beautifully embroidered in heavy black silk, and not at all unlike mourning apparel. Kimono sleeves of elbow length are a feature of these frocks, and many of the blouses are arranged to blouse over at the hips and are confined by a broad girdle. The skirts are deeply hemmed and inclined to be full. The embroidery is scattered artistically over the frock.

Tested Peach Recipes

Peach Salad

Chill, peel and slice peaches. Add ½ cup blanched and shredded almonds to 4 cups of sliced peaches. Serve with whipped cream mayonnaise. Garnish with crisp heart lettuce leaves.

Peach and Pineapple Jam

Slice peaches and shred pineapple, having equal amounts of each. Weigh the fruit and to each pound add ½ pound of sugar. Add the juice of 1

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Prime Chuck or Shoulder Roast, per lb.	12½c	Breast of Veal, per lb.	12½c
Boiling Beef per lb.	10c	Stewing Mutton, per lb.	8c
Brisket of Beef, per lb.	8c	Hamburger Steak, per 2 lbs.	25c
Prime Shoulder Roast of Veal, per lb.	15c	Home Made Sausages, 2 lbs for	25c

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lemon to each pound of fruit. Heat gradually to boiling point and then simmer 4 or 5 hours or until thick. Seal in sterilized jars.

Peach Sauce

Mix ½ teaspoon cornstarch with 1 tablespoon cold water. Add to syrup in which peaches were cooked and bring to boiling point, stirring constantly. Boil 2 minutes. Pour slowly, while beating constantly, over 2 egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon colored. Add 2 teaspoons lemon juice and a few grains of salt.

Peach Ice Cream

Scald 2 cups rich milk and add 1 cup sugar and 2 tablespoons cornstarch. Stir constantly over hot water until thick. Cool and add 2 cups crushed ripe peaches which have been sweetened to taste. Freeze to a mush and add 2 cups cream beaten until stiff. Continue freezing. A few drops of lemon juice added to the peaches improves the flavor.

Peach Pudding

Peel and slice 1 quart peaches. Cook with a little sugar until soft. One quart canned peaches may be used instead of the fresh ones. Scald 2 cups milk, add 3 egg yolks mixed with ½ cup sugar and a pinch of salt, and cook over hot water until the mixture coats the spoon. Remove from the fire and add 1½ tablespoons gelatin soaked in 2 tablespoons cold water. Cool slightly and add the juice from the peaches. Stir until the mixture begins to thicken and add 3 egg whites beaten until stiff. Line a large mold with peaches and pour the custard over them. Chill and serve with or without cream.

Peach and Strawberry Salad

Combine sliced peaches, sliced strawberries and stoned cherries which have been thoroughly chilled. Serve with cream mayonnaise dressing.

Peach Marmalade

Peel and stone the peaches, slice and cook gently until soft. Add an equal weight of sugar and stir occasionally while cooking about 15 or 20 minutes. Seal in sterilized jars. A few of the peach kernels may be cooked with the fruit if desired.

Peach Sherbet

Boil 1½ cups sugar with ½ cup water for 10 minutes. Cool and add the juice of 1 lemon, 1 cup orange juice and 1 quart of peach pulp. Freeze as usual. Less sugar may be used and an Italian meringue—made with 1 cup sugar, 1-3 cup water and

2 egg whites—added when the mixture is half frozen.

Peach Compote

Scald 2 cups milk and add ½ cup farina gradually, stirring constantly. When the mixture thickens add ½ cup sugar and ½ teaspoon salt and cook over hot water ½ hour. Add 2 egg whites, beaten until stiff. Turn into a buttered shallow pan and place on the back of the stove or in warming oven until time to serve. Cook 6 or 8 peaches, which have been peeled with 3 tablespoons water and 6 tablespoons sugar until the peaches are soft. Cut cereal in squares, place a peach on each square and serve with peach sauce.

Sweet Pickled Peaches

Dip peaches in boiling water for a moment and then rub off the skins. Mix 5 pounds sugar, 1 pint vinegar and 1 cup water and add a spice bag containing 2-3 cup stick cinnamon and 1-3 cup whole cloves. Bring to boiling point, removing the scum as necessary. Boil until of the consistency of syrup. Add a few peaches at a time and place them in sterilized jars. When all the peaches are cooked, reduce the syrup and fill the jars to overflowing with it. Seal as usual. The quantity of syrup described is sufficient for about eight pounds of peaches.

NATURE IN AUGUST

The butterflies are in the air, The bees are in the clover, The flies are swarming everywhere, The flees they swarm on Rover, The skelter on each pondlet's brink Uplifts a song malevolent— The cockroach in the kitchen sink Is prevalent.

The grasshopper uplifts a song From every bunch and thicket, The locust hollers all day long, And all night long the cricket, (Cricket, wife says, not only sings, But eats—well, I should hesitate To write the list of household things She says it ate!)

Dog-days are here. But as I squirm And scratch, I wonder whether Bug-days are not a better term For August's crawly weather. Though dogs delight to bark and bite, O bugs, more deeply shock you use— We'd loath you, even were you quite Innocuous! —Ted Robinson in Cleveland Plain-dealer.

An editorial in the Paris Temps expresses the fear that "the rule of women is coming." The writer is probably expecting the early arrival of the Twentieth Century, also.

Macleod War Memorial Committee Asks For Important Information

Below is a list made from such records as we have on hand of those who were killed in action and died of wounds in the Great War, 1914-18. As we are very anxious to get a complete and correct list as soon as possible in connection with the proposed war memorial, with anyone who knows of someone who should be included on this list or any name that is on the list and should not be there, please advise Mrs. Ray Baker, Macleod, secretary Joint War Memorial Committee. We wish to have this memorial erected this year, and subscription lists will be started immediately to raise the necessary \$1000 needed to complete the fund, and we have no doubt but that the people of Macleod and district will be generous as far as lies in their power financially so that work may be started on this soon.

Macleod and District killed in action and died of wounds in Great War, 1914-1918:

Alcock, J.; Adderley, E. J.; Beach, O. M.; Barnes, R. B.; Brown, F. W.; Brownlee, H.; Campbell, D. J.; Campbell, Jack; Campbell, Wm.; Connolly, Wm.; Cuthbert, Geo.; Clark, Geo. E.; Davis, Chester (died); Gillan, P. F.; Ferguson, Walter (died); Gilman, P. G.; Graham, Jas. (died); Grant, Alpin; Holder, J. G.; Hinks, S.; Hawthorne, Harris, Chas.; Harris, A. R.; Hewson, Wm. C.; Hewitt, Elwood; Hayman, A. T.; Higgins, Gerald; Jones, J. W.; Lewis, Albert; Mees, J. W.; Mountain Horse, A.; Macleod, Colin (M.C.); Macleod, Geo.; Maunsell, E. F. W.; Murray, Alex.; McLean, W. G.; McBride, Jas.; McComb, F.; Plant, H.; Ross, W. A.; Ryan, Bliss; Robertson, P. (V.C.); Simpson, O. M.; Shield, J.; Shelton, E.; Scougall, M.; Smith, Alex. (died); Sanderson, A. E. G.; Sutton, P. O.; Tangi, Tominsuke; Trowell, E.; Tonkin, S. A.; Taylor, George; Thompson, J. B.; Wilson, G. H.; Watson, H. A. (died).

Added since publication of above list: Lewis, Frank; Renton, Sidney; Oliver, Ted; Blackstead, J.; Palazzo, Antonio; Farr, Chas.; Chapman, Willis.

Added June 18th: McDonald, Archie; Colton, Robert; Gantier, Nelson. Note: This list will appear in the Macleod Times for several weeks and names will be added as information comes to hand.

Kansas has served notice on I. W. W. members that they must either go to work or get out. Kansas is particularly lucky, this season, in being able to offer the alternative.

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Navigation Act And Australian Trade

Sydney, New South Wales, Aug. 16. Australia's new Navigation Act came into force on July 1, when the provision controlling the carriage of interstate passengers became operative. The act which makes drastic provision relative to manning and accommodation, wireless installation, wages and food of seamen, has involved extensive structural alterations amounting in the case of coastal steamers to £100,000, if an unofficial estimate is accepted. The new measure becomes operative at a time of severe shipping depression. This post-war crisis is affecting the Commonwealth's own line of steamships.

Shipping companies of this State, which object to the federal claim to control harbor and river intrastate traffic, may challenge the validity of the act. The High Court of Australia recently declined to commit itself to an abstract statement regarding the act without having before it definite points of right or duty in connection with persons; it declined, in effect, to give a decision of a purely advisory nature.

The act may force the P.O. Company, which employs lascars, to discontinue the carriage of interstate passengers in Australian waters. The Orient Company may also be affected by the cost of structural alteration if they are to compete in the local passenger traffic. Inquiries have been made by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company regarding eligibility under the act. Massy Greene, the Minister in charge of the measure, has replied that there is no color bar and that any ship or a whole fleet can be registered, if every vessel registered complies with the provisions of the act concerning payment of the crew, accommodation, and diet. As the food prescribed by the act is not suited to Japanese sailors, an exception may be made in their case. On October 1, Section 231 of the act will come into force. This provides for the carrying of wireless equipment on foreign-going or Australian trade ships and on every ship engaged in the coastal trade, certain exemptions being allowed.

New Mail Contract

Australia's new contract with the Orient Company provides for a four-weekly mail service between Australia and Great Britain, in place of the fortnightly service stipulated for

NOTICE

Mrs. John E. Johnston wishes to announce that her music class will be closed till the end of the month, and will re-open the beginning of September. Mrs. Johnston has still a few vacancies open for pupils in Piano-forte Playing, Technique, Theory. For terms apply 123 20th St., or Box 49, Macleod. 24 2-t

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale.

There will be offered for sale by public auction at the Court House steps in the Town of Macleod on the 3rd day of September, 1921, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely: Firstly, all that portion of the North-West Quarter of Section Thirty-four (34) in Township Nine (9), Range Twenty-five (25), West of the Fourth Meridian and lying to the East of the right bank of the Old Man River. Secondly, the North-east of Section Thirty-four (34) in Township Nine (9) and Range Twenty-five (25) West of the Fourth Meridian; and, thirdly, all that portion of the South-west Quarter of Section Three (3), lying East of the Old Man River in Township Ten (10), Range Twenty-five (25) West of the Fourth Meridian, excepting mines and minerals.

Terms of the sale to be 20 per cent. cash at the time of the sale, and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances, save taxes to date of sale.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated about eight miles from Macleod and that there is a good habitable house, fair stable, fine grove of shade trees. The Old Man river passes the property and there are approximately one hundred and seventy-five acres under cultivation, and the land is all fenced. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to John L. Fawcett, Macleod, Alta.

Dated at Macleod this 13th day of May, A.D. 1921.

Approved: W. FORBES, JOHN L. FAWCETT, Registrar. Vendor's Solicitor 24-3t

ESTATE OF CHARLES EAGLES, INSAE

Any person having a claim against the estate of Charles Eagles, late of Macleod, at present an inmate of the Provincial Mental Hospital, is required to forward a statement of his claim, verified by statutory declaration, to the Administrator of Lunatics' Estates, Edmonton, Alta., before the 15th day of September, 1921, after which date administration will proceed, having regard only to the claims filed.

(Sgd.) E. N. HIGINBOTHAM, Administrator of Lunatics' Estates, Edmonton, Alberta. 24 3-t

in the present contract, which will cease on September 18, 1921. The new contract is subject to the British Government arranging with the P. & O. Company for an alternative four-weekly service, thus establishing a regular fortnightly service between Australia and Great Britain. The contract with the Orient Company provides for a subsidy by the Commonwealth of £130,000 a year for the four-weekly service, as against £170,000 for the old fortnightly service. The mail ports will be Marseilles, Toulon, or other approved European ports, and Fremantle, instead of Adelaide. This means that second-class mail matter will be brought by train from Fremantle, as is case now with first-class mail. The contract is terminable by either party on 12 calendar months' notice.

Additional expense will also fall upon the Commonwealth Government in connection with the maintenance of a tri-weekly mail service between Tasmania and the mainland. The yearly subsidy under the old contract was £15,000 a year but Huddart, Parker, Limited, are now asking between £114,000 and £124,000. It is possible that the Tasmanian and Victorian governments may cooperate in the establishment of a state-owned shipping service.

Coastal Freights Go Up

While the outlook for overseas freights is gloomy in the extreme the coastal steamship owners announce increased steamer fares, ranging from 7s. 6d. to £2 a head, and the interstate cargo rates will probably rise in the same proportion. This advance has been primarily due to the new agreement between the Steamship Owners' Federation and Australian seamen, which provides for an increase in wage of 10s. a month, the fixing of the overtime rate at 2s. 6d. an hour, and monthly payments. It is hoped that this agreement will insure industrial peace in the coastal shipping, but the fact that a secret ballot is to be taken simultaneously in the different states in connection with a proposal for formation of a new industrial union, embracing all the transport workers of Australia, numbering between 40,000 and 50,000, does not reassure shipping companies or public.

Meanwhile determined efforts are being made by pastoralists and other shippers to bring about a reduction in the rates of overseas freights. Unless this is achieved, say stock raisers, the wool and meat export business may be affected. Shippers contend that existing rates are so high that they make business difficult, and a movement has begun to form a shippers' association. If the rumor is correct that the commonwealth government line may shortly announce extensive reductions in freights, this may force the hand of other shipowners. There would certainly seem to be room for a cut in existing freight rates, which show heavy percentage increases over those of 1914, the increase per cent on certain cargo being as follows: wheat, 141; wool 114 to 117; beef, 238; mutton, 230; lamb, 220; preserved meat, 250; jam and fruit, 250; tallow 258; basils, 307. In a few cases big shippers have actually chartered their own tonnage.

Ships May Be Laid Up

Shipowners declare that the cause of the present depression in Australia is not high shipping freights, but trade stagnation. Although freights are large, as compared with those in 1914, the extra running charges are now so high that owners' profits are lower than in pre-war days. If cargo cannot be obtained at the ruling rate of freight, say the shipping interests, vessels will have to be tied up; if the government line cut its rates it would lose heavily while other owners would either lay their vessels up or continue at present rates. The slump in imports following the enormous inflow of goods, last year, and the effects of the coal strike in Britain, must affect tonnage regularly engaged in trading to Australia. Moreover, apart from wheat, there has not been much outward freight. An improvement in wool prices and the opening of the rabbit export trade will tend to relieve the situation. Owners point out that they can't send their vessels empty to Australia and bring them back only half full, without losing heavily, even at ruling freights.

Australia's own shipping line has felt the pressure of post-war conditions. From July, 1919, its business has been on the decline, and it is believed that the profits for 1919-20 were only £140,000. It is possible that this year there may be a considerable deficit. The wooden vessels built in the United States for the commonwealth fleet have been laid up and it is possible that some of the "D" class" of vessels may be temporarily put out of commission. The sum of £3,000,000 was provided on this year's federal estimates for shipbuilding, and an additional £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 must be found to pay for the five high-class turbine steamers of 12,500 tons now being built in Britain. When these five steamers have been finished the commonwealth ship construction program will have cost about £10,000,000.

German-Japanese Competition

German and Japanese competition for Australia overseas trade is likely to become acute. Prior to the war the German-Australia Steamship Company had a fleet of about 50 cargo steamers trading with the Commonwealth, many of the steamers having a tonnage of 10,000 tons, refrigerating space modern cargo handling equipment, and seven hatches. This company is expected to make a bold bid at once for the reestablishment for its shipping services between Australia, German and other ports. It is building several new vessels and may combine with the Hamburg-America line with the purpose of restoring German shipping to its pre-war position.

Japan is also a formidable competitor. A new proof of this is the announcement that the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, the International Steamship

Company, which has about 60 steamers and came into existence during the war, intends to capture a proportion at least of Australia's freight. Following the withdrawal of the Japanese Government subsidy to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company may abolish its special freight rates and come into line with the companies engaged in the Australia-Japanese trade.

Italian shipping interests are also planning an extension of their activities to include the chief Australian ports. So far no announcement has been made regarding the intentions of French owners.

Canada's Pacific Gateway

The recent arrival at the port of London of a cargo of prairie wheat shipped via Vancouver and the Panama Canal, has been, and with good reason, hailed as an augury of great developments for the Pacific ports of Canada. Even leaving grain aside, the canned fruit, coal, ores and lumber of British Columbia must mean a constantly growing stream of trade to the ports not of Europe, but of the East and Australasia, while the growth of population in the prairie and the Coast province itself will provide a steadily developing market for the manufactured goods and raw materials of the other continents.

In magnificence of natural surroundings, Canada's Pacific ports have few rivals. The approach to Vancouver from the seaward direction is singularly impressive, even spectacular. Long before Vancouver is actually in sight, its proximity is heralded by the green waters of the great Fraser river which, especially when the snows are melting, flood far out into the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the river water being clearly distinguishable from that of the ocean where the opposing currents meet. But it is not until the vessel making the port swings around by the lofty Siwash Rock and through the Narrows, that the harbor comes into full view.

In the foreground are seen the wharves where lie moored the Canadian Pacific and the Canada-Australian liners; the pretty little yachts-like Empress of India or Empress of Japan, graceful vessels with fine bows and handsome white and gold figureheads, side by side with their newer and larger sisters, the cruiser-sterned Empress of Russia and Empress of Asia. Farther up the harbor are, with berths of the coasting steamers, with their characteristic Indian names, which ply between Vancouver and Victoria and the mainland coast to the north; and farther still may be seen the soaring masts of two or three big lumber schooners, or perhaps the tawny yards of some barque or full-rigger, loading deals at the sawmill wharf.

Along the waterfront is the usual jumble of warehouses, freight sheds, and miscellaneous buildings, and behind the city rises on a gradual slope, the new business blocks and big hotels standing white above the rest. And beyond it all is the cloud-capped rampart of the Coast Range, with its slopes covered with forests, whence Vancouver derives its supply of excellent drinking water.

The city of Vancouver itself is, from the historical standpoint, no more interesting than most new western cities, though it has some fine avenues, Hastings street, for example. It is on the whole a well planned, up-to-date city. From the practical aspect the harbor is an excellent one, with plenty of deep water in all parts of the tide, and well protected.

Victoria is not nearly so impressive to approach as Vancouver; nor is the harbor itself surpassingly beautiful at a first glance. The shores are low, and the huddle of warehouses and sheds about the entrance are not imposing. The palm for beauty in that respect is borne away by the neighboring naval harbor of Esquimalt, where the whole British fleet could anchor at the same time.

It is the outlook from Victoria that is its charm. Its finest moment is at evening when the sun, that has long since sunk out of sight in the western waters, sheds his afterglow, flooding up the zenith, and the stars and the young moon swim in it as in a rosy sea. Far and faint it flushes on the snow-peaks of Oregon, and the wooded islands that blend into one another in the crimsoned waters of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The lighthouse on Race Rocks flashes its answer intermittently to the buoy on Broche Ledge, and the flush still lingers on the masts and spars of a vessel anchored in the Royal Roads, with her riding light twinkling, like one of the stars in the afterglow.

Victoria cannot hope to profit, except indirectly, by the flow of grain westward. The project so often mooted, of bridging the Seymour Narrows in the Gulf of Georgia and thus establishing direct railway communication with the mainland, remains as yet very much in the clouds. But Victoria's trade is undoubtedly expanding steadily. Shipbuilding, an old established industry there, has possibilities. Messrs. Bullen's yard, which has in its time turned out some good tugboats and coasting steamers and wooden sailing vessels, is now under the control of the famous firm of Yarrow, and should have a considerable future before it. Bunkering facilities on the coast of Vancouver Island are bound to attract shipping. If Vancouver is to become the Liverpool of Canada's Pacific Coast, Victoria bids fair to be its Queenstown or Falmouth.

Lumber, both from the island and mainland, is one of Victoria's chief exports. Before the war the wharfage at the outer harbor had been for some time considered insufficient, and a breakwater and deep-water piers were in course of construction, but the work was, of course, inter-

rupted by the outbreak of hostilities.

What a charm it had, that old outer wharf at Victoria, that strange charm that seems to cling to these Pacific coast waterfronts, that curious mingling of ancient east and new west, of Arctic ice fields and tropic seas. Here a blue-funnel liner, her double derricks black against the rosy sky, is unloading rice and seagrass chairs from the East; there a Scandinavian tramp is discharging her nitrates from the South Pacific coast to make place for her next load of British Columbia lumber. The tide laps on the piles with a phosphorescent glimmer; gulls pipe about the sheds. And everywhere is the scent of lumber and wood smoke and sea salt, of tar and hemp and ship's paint, of spice and oil, and the odor of growing forests on the bar ranges.

For The Children

THE POOR LITTLE PRINCE

Part Four

With a stout heart the little prince set out from Fairyland with his faithful companion, Tingles, the magic dog. The good fairies had been kind to him and had wished him success in the venture. Indeed, the whole of Fairyland was present to bid the prince and his dog good-bye, for they all wanted to see him free their friend the prime minister, and no what they had met the little prince they felt quite sorry for his father and mother, the king and queen, and hoped that he would be successful in freeing him.

On the road back from Fairyland the little prince's ears were assailed by sounds of weeping. He looked, and there at the side of the road, half hidden by flowers, was the homeliest old lady he had ever seen.

"Why do you cry?" asked the little prince kindly.

"Woe is me," sobbed the old lady. "I am a witch and by my magic powers I travelled on my broom to this road, but I have lost my broom and can't get back to the world again. Woe is me!"

"Don't cry, witch," little Prince Philip begged. "My faithful dog Tingles will carry you back to the world on his back."

How delighted the old witch was then!

"I'll never disobey the fairies again," she declared. "I know it was because I had no right to come on their road that my magic broom was stolen." She quickly dried her tears and trudged along after Tingles and the little prince.

When they came to the end of the fairies' road the little prince made room for the old witch on Tingles' back and then seated himself beside her. The witch, because she was a witch, was no weight at all, so it was quite easy for Tingles, to jump with his double burden back into the world. "Right in front of my house," declared the witch as they landed on earth beside a nice little cottage in the woods. "You must come in and have tea."

The little prince was not the least bit afraid of the Witch, no more was the magic dog Tingles, so they accepted the invitation. Imagine the old witch's delight when she spied her magic broom in its accustomed place behind the door. Hurriedly she made them a nice tea, and when they had finished she said:

"Now, then, tell me what I can do for you."

"Can you tell me how to free the prime minister?" Prince Philip asked. And then he told his story and confessed how he was.

"Well," the old witch answered, "you must see the grand duke, who now rules in the land. He is a very mean and vain man and would have you put in prison if he recognized you, so you must go in disguise."

While she was speaking the old witch went to her cupboard and brought out a jar of root juice. "This will change your complexion so that no one will recognize you," she declared. Quickly she rubbed some of the juice on the little prince's cheek, and his fair skin immediately darkened so much that his whole appearance was completely changed.

"Now go to the castle and hear what there is to hear," the old witch told him.

With that instruction in mind, the little prince and Tingles set off for the castle.

(To be continued.)

About Gelatines

(By Mrs. Christine Frederick, the distinguished authority on household efficiency.)

One food which finds its way into greater use during summer is gelatine. No other material lends itself to cooling and attractive dishes so well as does this refined form of animal extract.

Gelatine is the highly purified and soluble form of bone and its tissues. There are certain parts of the animal, like the hoof, which yield this substance in large quantities. It is a form of protein, and as such very nourishing, while at the same time easily digested.

The commercially prepared article is so finely granulated that its use in cooking is simple. There are just a few rules to observe, the chief of them being that the gelatine must be set to soak in cold water for about ten minutes. It must never be placed in hot water, as this would make it become lumpy like glue.

After soaking in cold water it may then be quickly dissolved in any very hot or boiling liquid, as milk or fruit juice, or the pan containing the gelatine in cold water may be set in an outer vessel of hot water, or in a double boiler. In any case, the most

perfect results are obtained by straining the liquid in which the gelatine is finally dissolved through a fine cheesecloth.

Animal gelatine, which is the usual commercial kind, does not solidify except at a low temperature. For this reason dishes made of it must be prepared some hours in advance, left to cool and placed over ice.

On the other hand, there is a vegetable gelatine which is obtained from a certain kind of seaweed found near Japan. This vegetable gelatine is scientifically called "agar-agar." It is used in medicine a great deal to give "bulk" to food, thus increasing intestinal action.

This vegetable gelatine offers the housewife one unique advantage over animal gelatine—namely it becomes hard in a few minutes at ordinary room temperature. This saves ice and the disappointment of not having the dish become sufficiently firm. In appearance and taste and other points it is identical with animal gelatine.

Either animal or vegetable gelatine is a most wholesome Summer food. When combined with milk, fruit juices or meat extract the housewife can evolve countless dishes appealing to the palate and freezing in the extreme.

Gelatines with fruit juices should be set in glass or china moulds. To prepare elaborate desserts, lay in a small layer of gelatine and chill by placing the mould on cracked ice. Then add cut fruit and a small quantity of additional gelatine, possibly of another color and flavoring. Allow this to chill, then add a third layer and so on.

The art of making elaborate gelatine desserts is really very simple and quite fascinating. All of the Summer fruits, particularly peaches and berries, lend themselves nicely to combination with gelatine.

For children the milk gelatine desserts are most wholesome, giving milk, sugar and eggs in a light and attractive form. In this class of dishes we have the familiar "Spanish" or "Bavarian" cream made of beaten eggs, whipped cream and gelatine. Sometimes these are put in a mould and thoroughly chilled.

It is interesting to note that one tablespoonful of gelatine is equivalent to two egg whites. A small amount of gelatine added to a sherbet mixture, to beaten eggs or as thickening for custard or ice cream will give a more solid texture.

Cold meat or fish in gelatine is another type of excellent Summer meal. This dish is called "aspic," and may be very elaborate. It is easy to make in a brick loaf pan.

Slices of ham or tongue or veal, together with hard-boiled eggs in fancy shapes and pickles, make such a dish highly ornamental and suitable for the Summer picnic or the Summer tea. For serving as a refreshment course the "aspic" may be moulded into cups of small dishes, served with salad and crackers on a single plate as at a buffet luncheon.

As all gelatine is particularly susceptible to moisture, it should be kept in air-tight jars. Great care is needed in measuring gelatine, as the directions on the boxes are not always accurate.

Never follow a recipe which says "take half a box" or something of that kind. Be sure you measure the gelatine in level spoons and add exact quantities of water or other liquid. You can obtain attractive colors by using the safe vegetable coloring which comes in bottles just like flavoring extract, red, yellow, mint green, etc.

Whenever the usual pastry or pudding begins to pull, try preparing cool and light gelatine, and see if the family is not pleased.

Carpenter astonishes the summer crowd at Dieppe by feats of diving and swimming. His best feat is, no doubt, being able to stay under while ten is counted.

We are informed that the percentage of male births in Germany increased during the war; and it is to be hoped that the new generation will grow up to be better boys.

How A Bird Pays For It's Life

Egypt has saved her egrets and the egret is paying magnificently for the privilege of being allowed to live.

There is no need to repeat the story of how near these beautiful birds were brought to extinction simply for fashion's sake, because women, in spite of a thousand warnings and appeals, would insist in having their plumage for a hat.

The Plumage Bill in Parliament is likely to pass into law at last, and so the birds will have protection; but without the intervention of the law the birds have had friends in private who have watched over their interests, and the result is one of the best stories that has come to light since the last of the American bison were saved and permitted to form new herds.

The Egyptian Zoological Service took action just before it was too late. The birds had been destroyed in colony after colony; they were reduced actually to one little nesting place, and were almost as near extermination as the famous passenger pigeons that have gone for ever.

In the very nick of time, however, guards were placed around the last collection of nests. A few birds were caught and saved for the Egyptian zoo, and then Major S. S. Flower organized a host of meetings among the natives. He did not preach humanity or kindness; he simply said this to the natives:

A worm is destroying your cotton crops. Egrets feed on that worm. The plume hunters kill the egrets for profit and take the money out of the country. The matter is in your own hands.

That was enough; it saved the last nesting place of the egrets—or the

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buff-backed heron, as it is called by naturalists.

From the little collection of fugitives which had found sanctuary in the Cairo Zoo, fifteen young ones were hatched eight years ago. Their descendants were liberated under the last of watching natives, and, thus protected, those few have now become five thousand, and their numbers are still steadily increasing. The last colony has increased its stock to 200,000, and the egrets have spread far and wide. They have gone back to the nesting grounds from which their ancestors were exterminated by the plume-hunters. Is not that a remarkable story?

And how do these beautiful birds repay their protectors. Major Flower estimates that each bird is worth £10

a year to the cotton growers of Egypt. The egrets feed on the cotton worm and so save the cotton from the insect's ravages. This year they have saved £2,000,000. The birds march in extended order across a field and eat the injurious insects as they go, and without the egrets the worm would multiply in such enormous numbers as to totally destroy the cotton crop.

Here, then, we have a lesson in the power of natural species to recover under the fostering care of man, and we have, too, an example of the immense service a bird may render to civilization. Fashion may groan, and the plume traders may cry out, but those who desire the prosperity of Egypt, and who love the birds, will life up their hearts and rejoice.—E. A. B., in "Children's Newspaper."

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(Independent in Politics)

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S. DILLINGHAM, Mgr. and Editor.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1921

Caruso Will Sing For A Thousand Years

Not in our generation has an artist passed away whose death brought such genuine grief to his fellow artists as has Caruso's. It is not straining the word to say that he was loved by the men and women who sang with him and those with whom he had business dealings. Envy is common enough in the world of art, but nobody apparently was jealous of Enrico Caruso. Nobody disputed his claim to first place among living singers, and some say that his place is first among those living or dead of whom we have any record. Admiration for his voice would not alone explain the regard in which he was generally held. He was a very human, kind-hearted, al-

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See next page

most boyish character, always ready to help a friend, always ready to contribute to a charity or a patriotic organization. He was bubbling over with fun, but took his work most seriously. It is said that he was invariably nervous in the extreme before going on the stage in a big role, but once there immediately submerged himself in his part.

Imperishable Records

Caruso's voice has not been stilled by death, for by means of phonograph records it will be carried to future generations. The Victor Talking Machine Company, for whom he sang exclusively, has some 200 records made by Caruso. One hundred and sixty-two of these have already appeared in the catalogues, and there remain some thirty odd that have not yet been released. A Victor official said that the master records never were out and could be played for many years without showing the slightest deterioration. Other records can be made from them if it is desirable, so that it will be possible to perpetuate Caruso's voice for a thousand years, if that is desired. The official said that he considered Handel's "Largo" the greatest of the records and added: "It will be a singing lesson for generations to come." Caruso was most pains-taking in making his records. Often after one had been made his wonderful ear would detect some slight defect that the critics had missed and he would insist upon making a new record.

The First Records

Caruso's first records were made for the United States in 1902, and were taken by the Gramophone

Company of London, which, at that time, had a working arrangement with the Victor people. The next year he made an agreement with the Victor Company, receiving a lump sum for each record. How large this amount was is not stated, but it is said that the sum frightened the directors of the company, who feared that it would ruin them. The short term contracts that the singer had with the company expired in 1911, and another firm had made overtures to Caruso with a view of superseding the Victor company. He sent his great friend, Scotti, to the Victor concern to find out just where he stood, and a representative of the company hastened to visit him. In the course of the talk the matter of a new contract came up.

The New Contract

"I will give you \$25,000 cash just to sign a new contract," said the representative.

"When will you bring the money?" asked Caruso.

"It's Saturday now," was the reply, "and I cannot get it until Monday. I'll have it here Monday noon."

"Twenty-five thousand dollars just for a new contract," mused Caruso.

"And will you let me write my own contract? No? Well, see this contract."

Caruso pulled over a piece of paper and wrote: "For the rest of his life Caruso sings only for you."

"That wouldn't be a legal contract," said the representative. "It's indeterminate."

"Then fifty years," said Caruso.

"Twenty-five would be better," replied the representative.

"All right, twenty-five years," replied Caruso, "and never mind bringing that \$25,000 cheque. Caruso has confidence in you."

Mr. Child, of the Victor Company, who has known Caruso intimately for nearly twenty years, said that it was typical of him to trust his friends implicitly and recalled that when the first contract was signed Caruso said: "You say this is a good contract? Then I'll sign it now."

And he signed the contract, virtually without looking at it. Mr. Child said there was never the slightest friction over any feature of the contract.

Careless About Money

For the ten years which the contract had run at the time of Caruso's death he received \$150,000 a year, this being 10 per cent. of the retail price of records, which was his royalty. Caruso used to say it was much more difficult to sing for a machine than for an audience. The magnetic influence was lacking. Moreover, if the singer makes a mistake he can often get by by looking angrily at the conductor or making some other gesture of displeasure. Though he earned tremendous sums, both on the stage and from the records, Caruso was careless about money. An English friend says that he knew him refuse \$2,000 to sing one Sunday afternoon in Albert Hall, because he said he felt too tired. On another occasion he was offered \$4,000 on behalf of Sir Oswald Stoll to sing in London, he waved it aside with a smile, saying: "Too much." Yet he would travel a thousand miles to keep an engagement when he had promised to sing for charity.

CONFERENCE OF HISTORIANS

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 16.—The new Institute of Historical Research in the University of London was opened in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of historians by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, president of the Board of Education. During the following week the institute was the meeting place of the first conference of Anglo-American historians attended by a most representative group of men engaged in historical research on either side of the Atlantic.

Every university in the British Isles sent delegates, and most of the important universities of the United States and Canada were also represented. To the governing committee of the institute, on whose initiative the conference was assembled, it ap-

pears that historical scholars can not merely perform service to the cause of knowledge by their investigations into the past, but can also further the cause of international amity by inquiring into the history of modern world politics according to the methods of exact scholarship and regardless of national rivalries.

The International Historical Congress, which met in London in 1913, has fallen into abeyance for the time being owing to the difficulties left by the war, and it was obviously impracticable to invite continental historians to join in the present conference. The English-speaking peoples, however, find close co-operation much easier, and it was therefore resolved to make the meeting entirely one of English-speaking historians, and this policy has been wholly justified by its results. Canadians, scholars from the United States, Englishmen, Scotsmen, Irishmen, and a few historians from the British Dominions have met together to further co-operation in historical investigation—investigation which includes the antecedents of even the most controversial problem of modern international relations—with a unanimity entirely regardless of national lines.

Practical Program

The program of the conference was distinctly practical, as befits a group of trained historians. The subjects dealt with in the general meetings included: "The Possibilities of International Co-operation in the Publication of Historical Sources and the Results of the Research," "The Future of the Institute," "Methods of Editing Historical Sources According to an Agreed Plan" and "How to Conduct a Seminar in History." At the sectional meetings such subjects as the following were considered: "Unexplored Fields in the History of Medieval Administration," "Unexplored Fields in Colonial and American History," "Co-operative Publication of Diplomatic Documents," "Medieval Science and Thought," "Legal History and its Records," and so on.

In no case did the sections find it possible to complete their deliberations in the time at their disposal, and

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a wish was expressed that the possibility of further discussion by correspondence should be facilitated by the establishment of some permanent machinery to carry on the work begun at the conference. A committee of 10 was therefore elected, consisting of Dr. J. F. Jameson and six other Americans, six British historians and three Canadians, with power to add to their number. Prof. A. F. Pollard as director of the institute was appointed convener, and the committee was instructed to carry on the work outlined at the conference by consultation with representative historians in the countries concerned. Special insistence was laid on the advisability of attempting to secure by mutual agreement some uniformity in the methods of editing historical texts.

Historical Material in London

In the intervals between their meetings the members of the conference were afforded opportunities of seeing something of the immense wealth of historical material to be found in London. Visits were paid to the public Record Office, where, through the courtesy of Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte, deputy keeper of the records, many of the treasures of the national archives were inspected and the methods of their preservation explained, the manuscript department of the British Museum and the archives of the City of London in the Guildhall, with their superior wealth of material for municipal history, dating from the tenth century. Lambeth palace, with its ecclesiastical records of the see of Canterbury, and its treasures of miscellaneous manuscripts, and Windsor Castle with the royal collection of historical manuscripts, were also visited, thanks to the kindness of the Archbishop and of the Hon. John Fortescue, the King's librarian. The social side of a conference such as this plays a very important part in fostering intercourse among its members, and it was not forgotten. Viscountess Astor, M.P., gave an evening reception attended by many of the ambassadors and the leaders of London society; University College; King's College, the Royal Historical Society, and the Corporation of the City of London entertained the conference at conversaziones, and the British government wound up the proceedings by entertaining the members to dinner. The impression left by the conference on the minds of those attending was of a week's work of the utmost importance for the furtherance of historical science and of international comity, and the University of London was warmly congratulated on its successful arrangement of what proved to be a veritable revelation of the wealth of unexplored material in London for the history of the world and especially of the English-speaking peoples.

EMPRESS PROGRAMME

FRIDAY & SATURDAY

TOM MOORE
in
"DUDS"

EDDIE POLO
in
"THE KING OF THE CIRCUS"

Episode 12:—
"In Deep Waters"

COMEDY—
"BUBBLING OVER"

MONDAY & TUESDAY
NEXT WEEK

MAY ALLISON
in
"HELD IN TRUST"

From Mr. Turner's famous
novel published serially in
the RED BOOK Magazine.

Also
CANADIAN PICTORIAL
and FORD:—
"IRRIGATION IN WEST-
ERN CANADA"

WED. & THURS.
NEXT WEEK

CONWAY TEARLE
in
"THE ROAD OF AMBITION"

The story of a man who was
not satisfied, to whom the
finger of Ambition beckoned—
and who answered the call.

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See K.A.Y. for hail insurance before it is too late.

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See the new skirt lengths at R. T. Barker's. Fashionable new plaids and stripes.

Well dressed people get their shoe repairing done at J. A. Lemire's shoe shop.

Try Bawden's ready-baked products and give yourselves a holiday from the hot kitchen.

List your lands adjacent to Lethbridge Northern Ditch with Geo. H. Scougall.

Read Reach & Co. ad. this week for some common sense remarks about the giving of prizes at the fair.

List your lands with Hugh Mackintosh, local agent United Grain Growers.

Stand Off Flouring Mills do gristling the year round. Hutterite Mills—Stand Off.

Two 6-room modern houses—well located—rent moderate—apply Geo. H. Scougall.

Whitefoot Photo Service for amateur finishing, portraiture and commercial photography.

"Do it electrically"—install some of the many electric machines and save money as well as time in doing your housework.

Farm Implements—the best Plows, Cultivators, Drills—McLaughlin Cars—Oils and Greases—H. H. Young.

Cosy Corner Ice Cream Parlor for ice cream, fruits, candies, fancy china, school supplies and sporting goods.

The Speedway Garage is now open for business under the able management of W. O. Hoodless and Cecil Altham.

One large warehouse, suitable for contractors, etc., and one good garage to rent. Apply K. A. Y. Realty Co.

See D. R. Carse for that job of plumbing, gas fitting or steam fitting. —Prompt and efficient service guaranteed.

For all kinds of building and contracting—general carpenter work—go to C. W. Stevens, 24th St., opposite Times Office.

Go to Lambert for estimates on your building or other carpenter jobs—you know from his record he will give you satisfaction. Shop phone 4—House phone 82.

George Marlow will take you to Waterton Lakes or anywhere else you may wish to go. His is a first-class auto service.

You can sell that second hand furniture to advantage if you go to H. Pitkin & Co. Auctioneering solicited in town of Macleod.

Summer Millinery—Imported Milan Straw Shapes—Something new in tops for camisoles and night gowns—new collars for your spring suit. Miss A. M. Wilson.

Under the auspices of Mountain View Lodge No. 4, I.O.O.F., a basket picnic will be held on Wednesday, 24th August, on the farm of Tom Macleod. All Oddfellows with their wives and families are requested to be present. A cordial welcome is extended to members of other fraternal societies. Meet at 1.30 p.m. at Oddfellows' Hall, where cars will be provided.

JAMES S. ROTHNEY,
Convener of Committee.

The Whitefoot Photo Service
AMATEUR FINISHING
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COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Phone 64, Macleod

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

LADY would take either a boy or a girl wishing to attend school. Comfortable home. Apply Times Office. 23-31-p \$1.20

WANTED—To lease, one or two sections south of Macleod, with four or five hundred acres broken and some summer fallow. Will take over as going concern or furnish complete outfit. With best of references. Thrasher Bros, Macleod. 23-31-p \$1.80

FOR SALE—Mission oak dining room table and chairs—cheap. E. Greenwood. 23-31-p

FOR SALE—Milk cow, close in, also pure-bred Hampshire sow. J. H. Evans, Macleod, Phone R 1408. 23-31-p 50c

LOST—A pocket book at the C.P.R. station. Finder return it to Mrs. O. C. Edwards—will be rewarded. 20-4f

FOR ALE—About 4½ yards inland linoleum, used about three months—a bargain for cash. Apply Times Office. 23-31-p

STRAYED, from Macleod — white steer two years old, roan neck branded —UK on left hip. Reward of \$5 for return, or information leading to recovery. F. Benson, Macleod. 21-4f

FOR RENT—One single room; also one small two-room apartment. Both have gas installed. Apply to L. D. Huntley, The Canadian Bank of Commerce. 22-3t

FOR RENT—Furnished House. Phone 11. 22-3t

WANTED TO RENT — Furnished house for winter; three adults. J. E. Nichols, Macleod, Manager Farmers' Elevator. 23-2t

PLAIN SEWING DONE, by day, hour or piece. Phone 182. Mrs. Ethel MacMillan. 24-3t-p \$1.05

STRAYED—Two colts, one black yearling and one grey 2-year-old, branded lazy T over lazy D on left hip. \$10 will be paid for information leading to their recovery. Apply G. Hole, Twin Butte, Alta. 24-3t

LOST—Set of upper teeth on Stand-off trail. \$5.00 reward for return to Times office. 24-3t

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50c. to \$1.00
Per Box

R. D. McNay

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Handling Farm Lands—
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Barrister, Solicitor, Notary
Offices, B.N.A. Building—Phone 19.

CURRENT EMPRESS THEATRE ATTRACTIONS

ADVANCE

"The Road of Ambition" is the aptly descriptive title of Conway Tearle's first Selznick Picture, which is announced as the feature attraction at the Empress Theatre for two days, beginning Wednesday next week.

The story, which is from the pen of Elaine Sterne, one of the most prolific writers of screen material, deals with the career of a young man who, although without friends, money or education, is inspired by the unquenchable fires of ambition. He is, when the story starts, a foreman in a large steel mill. He conceives an idea how to utilize a hitherto waste by-product of the iron ore and, the scheme being practical, it is adopted by the company which employs him. His fortunes rapidly rise in consequence, but he still realizes his lack of polish and education.

To overcome this social defect he engages the daughter of a society woman who has met with financial reverses. But the woman is a clever schemer, and she plans to marry him in order to get his money. Failing in this, she attempts to ruin him both in business, socially, and in the field of politics, which he has recently entered. There is a battle of both muscle and mind, but in the end Bill Matthews achieves the heights of his ambition through the love of a true girl.

Miss Sterne's inspiring theme has been lavishly staged by Wm. P. S. Earle, and the Selznick studios have provided the following superb cast of players: Florence Dixon, Florence Billings, Gladden James, Tom Cook, Tom McGuire and Adolf Milner.

Would you invite your wife's sweetheart to your home and scheme to bring them into constant contact? Most men wouldn't; but see what happened to Conway Tearle in "The Road of Ambition," at the Empress theatre next Wednesday and Thursday.

HONEST TO GOODNESS
THIS ONE HAPPENED

In the class of the mother-in-law joke and the office boy's grand-mother's periodical demise on the day the baseball season opens is the press-agent yarn about the star of a picture being mistaken for someone seeking work, and being coldly ignored. Except when it really happens, which isn't often and which it did in the case

of May Allison, enacting the leading part of George Kibbe Turner's story, "Held in Trust," showing Monday and Tuesday at the Empress theatre.

Garbed in the shabby garments of an unpaid shop girl, Miss Allison found herself not only neglected by her friends when she met them on the lot, but actually under suspicion. A new assistant director even asked her whom she wished to see.

"Nobody," replied May plaintively, "I'm playing in 'Held in Trust,' and the funny part of it is I'm being held in distrust."

TOM MOORE JOINS
RANKS OF GOLF FEINDES

Tom Moore, starring in the Goldwyn picture, "Duds," which comes to the Empress theatre Friday and Saturday, has two principal diversions to occupy his time when he is not busy on the studio lot. He rides horseback and plays golf. He keeps a sharp lookout for friends on the lot who share his enthusiasm for outdoor diversions and persuades them to accompany him.

"Horseback and golf combine exercise, recreation and fresh air, and keep me in fine fettle for my film work," says Mr. Moore.

MAY ALLISON GORGEOUSLY
GOWNED IN "HELD IN TRUST"

Many a shop girl might well envy the one played by May Allison in her "Held in Trust," an adaptation of George Kibbe Turner's story which ran serially in The Red Book Magazine. It shows Monday and Tuesday at the Empress theatre. Suddenly lifted by strange circumstances out of her sordid surroundings, away from her cheap serge suits, flat-heeled shoes and twenty-cent lunches into an elegantly furnished home, with servants, limousines, attractive gowns and every luxury that money can buy, constitutes the interesting role portrayed by the Metro star.

In the picture Miss Allison wears a Collins model evening gown of white silk shadow lace with a wired overskirt ornamented with bands of French blue ribbon. Rather high in the neck, the bodice and sleeves are entirely of lace. A tiny cluster of silk rosebuds fastened on the left shoulder gives a youthful touch.

A dinner gown of black panne velvet has an overskirt of black Chantilly lace caught full over the hips in a bouffant effect. The only touch of color is furnished by turquoise shade ostrich tips at the waist line.

For afternoon tea Miss Allison wears a charming chiffon gown of ceise shade, which has a touch of hand embroidery at the neck and on the cuffs of the kimono sleeves. White ostrich feather rosettes are scattered over the skirt and a heavy silk cord ties loosely around the waist.

"Held in Trust" was adapted to the screen by Sarah Y. Moore and the director is John E. Ince. William Edmond is photographing the production.

TOM MOORE IN
PICTURE OF MYSTERY
AND ADVENTURE

Story of a Returned Soldier and His Unmasking of Notorious Jewel Smugglers—Coming to the Empress Theatre

Friday and Saturday

"DUDS"

The Cast

Phoebe Plunkett TOM MOORE
Olga Karakoff Nami Childers
Patricia Melton Christine Mayo
Karakoff Edwin Stevens
Rosenthal Lionel Belmore
Durand Wilson Hummell
Jue H. Milton Ross
Slaters Betty Lindley
Marquise Florence DeShon
Pat's Pal Jack Richardson
By HENRY C. ROWLAND

Directed by
THOMAS R. MILLS
Photographed by
OTTO BRAUTIGAM

"Duds" is a story of the aftermath of the great war, of the pillage of devastated Europe, and one of the thousand treasures of which it was robbed by those hawks who are always to be found following the path of destruction—the ghoulies of deserted chateaux and palaces.

The treasure with which the story deals is the famous Sultana diamond wrested from a French woman by German officers. This, with other stolen treasure is smuggled across the Atlantic on large steamers, secreted in small boxes which are strung together by small chains and dropped out of the portholes shortly before the vessels reach port.

Captain Phoebe Plunkett (Tom Moore), discharged from the U. S. service, meets Patricia Melton (Christine Mayo), at a friend's house. She tells him she is in the French secret service and asks his aid. He volunteers to go with her to meet an incoming vessel in a motor boat and apprehend the work of the smugglers. After desperate adventures in high seas they sink the small boat of the smugglers, capture their booty and make for the shore, where they find a shelter. Plunkett's suspicions of Pat-

ricia are aroused when he hears her, the following morning, opening the chain of boxes in an adjoining room, without taking him into her confidence.

After Captain Plunkett has had the opportunity to aid Olga Karakoff (Nami Childers), in New York, he goes to her home and meets her father, a well known and wealthy jeweler, and some of his friends who are attempting to stop the smuggling of gems from Europe. They ask Plunkett's aid and having been just discharged from the service and without a position, he agrees to help them. Later, at an old antique shop in New York, he is amazed to see Karakoff come to the shop to interview men whom he knows are interested in the illegal traffic of jewels. He believes Karakoff is in league with them and is disheartened, for he is in love with the daughter Olga and is positive that she is sincere.

At this point Patricia comes to the antique shop, and the manner in which Plunkett rescues her and saves the exposure of Olga's father, forms a fitting climax to a picture full of action and replete with thrills.

SELF-DISCOVERY

A few years ago a man almost seventy-five years of age was graduated from one of our colleges. He had never discovered himself, never glimpsed his full powers and possibilities until after he had entered college. Ability seems to lie in different natures at different depths. Some of us find our natural bent easily; others of us go half way through life, even long past the half-century milestone, like this man, before we discover ourselves. Multitudes of people never get even a glimpse of their latent possibilities. They go to their graves with their greatest talents still undiscovered.

Many people remind us of one feeling his way about in a dark room for the electric button. It is pathetic to see them groping for years, trying to find a light on their vocation. They are not lacking ambition, but do not know just where their greatest ability lies.

It is unfortunate that every child cannot be studied scientifically by psychological experts with a view to discovering his special gifts and possibilities, uncovering his achievements, assets, and giving him a fair start at the very outset of his life.

Think what a difference it would make in the career of the average person if, when a child, he could be given a scientific chart of his personal capital, his personal assets, and could be taught how to develop his ability to strengthen the weak links in his character, which are likely to wreck him if not corrected.

We have often seen college graduates in middle life, or later, who have not yet discovered themselves, but who seem to think that in some mysterious way their college education will secure their success in life. They do not realize that there is something much more important than a college education, and that is self-discovery, the finding of oneself, finding out strong points and weak ones, and learning how to develop strength and correct weakness. This knowledge will be worth much more than a college education without it.

Thousands of men are like a poor farmer who just barely gets a living on some apparently worn-out farm which covers great wealth, and would yield him a fortune if he only knew how to mix brains with the soil and bring out its hidden value. Many men after working like slaves for years and making all sorts of sacrifices, finally abandon a farm on which their more intelligent successors found vast

D. R. CARSE
PLUMBING, GASFITTING
AND TINSMITHING

24th St. Phone 121

Are Macleod People
Economical?

The person who cuts down his electricity bill to the minimum is probably well satisfied with this achievement, but is it really economy? If a merchant does not take sufficient money to meet his expenses whose funeral is it? His, of course. On the other hand, if the electric light plant does not take in sufficient money to meet expenses, whose funeral is it? It's yours.

Your power plant expense is down to the irreducible minimum; we do not know how to turn off another dollar. Cutting down your light bill only reduces the revenue, not the expenses.

When deficits are incurred by the plant, who pays them? Why, you do. We do not ask any one to use current needlessly, but just look round at the number of things that can be done profitably by electricity and then—

DO THEM ELECTRICALLY

Municipal Electricity
Department

WHEN USING
WILSON'S FLY PADS
READ DIRECTIONS
KAPUTULITY AND
FOLLOW THEM
EXACTLY

There is only one way to kill all the Flies

This is it—Darken the room as much as possible, close the windows, raise one of the blinds where the sun shines in, about eight inches, place as many Wilson's Fly Pads as possible on plates (properly wetted with water but not flooded) on the window ledge where the light is strong, leave the room closed for two or three hours, then sweep up the flies and burn them. See illustration below.

Put the plates away out of the reach of children until required in another room.

The right way to use
Wilson's Fly Pads

Capitalizing Assets

By Loretto C. Lynch

An authority on all matters connected with household management.

"You have had those curtains twenty years?"

"Yes," smiled the proud housewife, "and they look like new, because I let only one woman launder them. I'm taking them to her tomorrow for the annual tubbing before I store them for the summer."

The laundress' cottage contained four rooms. The water had to be carried. There was no electricity and no gas. Wood was burned in the old-fashioned range.

An accident had deprived Mrs. Kemp of one eye and one hand. Did she sit down and weep? Not a bit of it! She capitalized the physical assets that remained as well as her talent for washing and ironing. She figured that the average family washing took all day and netted about \$3. And so she specialized on laundry work which was difficult to do, but yielded big returns.

Curtains, fine linen, shirtwaists of real lace, collar and cuff sets, bridal trousseaus, babies' layettes—these were the things Mrs. Kemp had in at that time.

For mending she charged extra. Many customers sent their work to her by parcel post. One woman, she told us, sent her dainty things on a 5-day journey to her.

She told me that when she realized her handicap she decided to try to do one ordinary thing better than anybody else. Doesn't seem to be a bad idea for anyone to have in mind. So many, with every modern convenience to bless them, slide over laundry work. Yet with the many helps in the way of soap and dirt chasers, with every labor-saving device within reach of the average housewife, whatever laundry work we do, we ought to try to do well.

It is, of course, impossible to devise tax legislation that is satisfactory to everybody. But it does seem queer that nothing can be devised that is satisfactory to anybody.

Stand Off Flouring Mill

will have flour for sale and exchange all the time
GRINDING THE YEAR ROUND
HUTTERITE MILL — STAND OFF

A fly and a flea in a flea
Were imprisoned. Now, what could they do?
Said the fly, "Let us flee!"
"Let us fly," said the flea—
So they flew through a flaw in the flea.—Puck.

\$\$\$ IF YOU WERE A POOR SALESGIRL
and someone offered you a fortune if you would
sacrifice your wife—WOULD YOU?
(See Page Eight)

GARbutt BUSINESS COLLEGE

Box 566 MASONIC HALL BUILDING Phone 1315
315 10th St. S., Lethbridge.

FALL TERM OPENING

DAY SCHOOL---Monday, Aug. 29
NIGHT SCHOOL---Thurs., Sept. 8

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Plan to enter on the above date or on any following Monday.

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FINEST JOB PRINTING — THE MACLEOD TIMES DOES IT



CONWAY TEARLE in "THE ROAD OF AMBITION"—SELZNICK PICTURE
EMPRESS WEDNESDAY—THURSDAY NEXT WEEK

Millennial

I got a pamphlet by the morning mail
That spoiled my day and put me on the blink;
It prophesied a thing that cannot fail,
No matter what you do or where you slink;
They've got it all put down in printer's ink,
Without a chance for errors, lies or tricks;
Creation hovers on destruction's brink—
The World Will End in 1926!

You may be saved. For, as they tell the tale,
The souls that are elected need not shrink.
They are released upon eternal bail,
While we poor sinners get the rinky-dink.
They shall not die, the prophet says, but drink
Eternal life, while we shall cross the Styx;
For us, unless we scrub our spirits pink,
The world will end in 1926.

Ah, not in heaven, which we hoped to scale
When death had snapped our life's last rusty link—
The faithful, as we read, shall never all
Nor fall into the grave where I must sink.
Here on this earth they'll each and every sleep and swink,
Engage in everlasting politics,
Undying. But for me, poor, luckless gink,
The world will end in 1926!

(L'Envoi.)
Prince, though it were as easy as to wink

AUTO LIVERY

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE

OUR SPECIALTY
TRIPS TO THE WATER-
TON LAKES

McLaughlin Cars

Reasonable Rates

DAY PHONE, 186

NIGHT PHONE, 191

GEORGE MARLOW

Leave orders at H. H. Young's
Implement Office.

To be immortal, would I do it? Nix!
I want to die, some day. (But I don't think
The world will end in 1926!)
—Ted Robinson in Cleveland Plain-dealer.

THE CHINK'S LOGIC

Near Shanghai, an English sailor on his way to the foreigners' burial ground to lay a wreath on the grave of a comrade, met a native with a pot of rice.

"Hello, John!" he hailed, "Where are you going with that?"

"I take put on grave—grave of my fien," said the Chinaman.

"Ho, ho!" laughed the sailor, "And when do you expect your friend to come up and eat it?"

"All time samee your fien come up and smellie your flowers," replied John.

The Cosy Corner
Ice Cream Parlor

For School Supplies — Sporting Goods — Novelties
FANCY CHINA
ICE CREAM - FRUIT - CANDIES
S. BAKER — Manager

C. W. STEVENS

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Estimates on all classes of
woodwork.

24th Street, First Door West
of Hudson's Bay Hardware.

Second Hand
Store

I am in the market to buy, sell and exchange furniture, household goods, Etc., Etc.

BUYING PRICES RIGHT
SELLING PRICES RIGHT
A FAIR TRADE

LAMBERTS' OLD STAND—OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

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Licensed Auctioneer for Town of
Macleod — ALBERTA

CLUB

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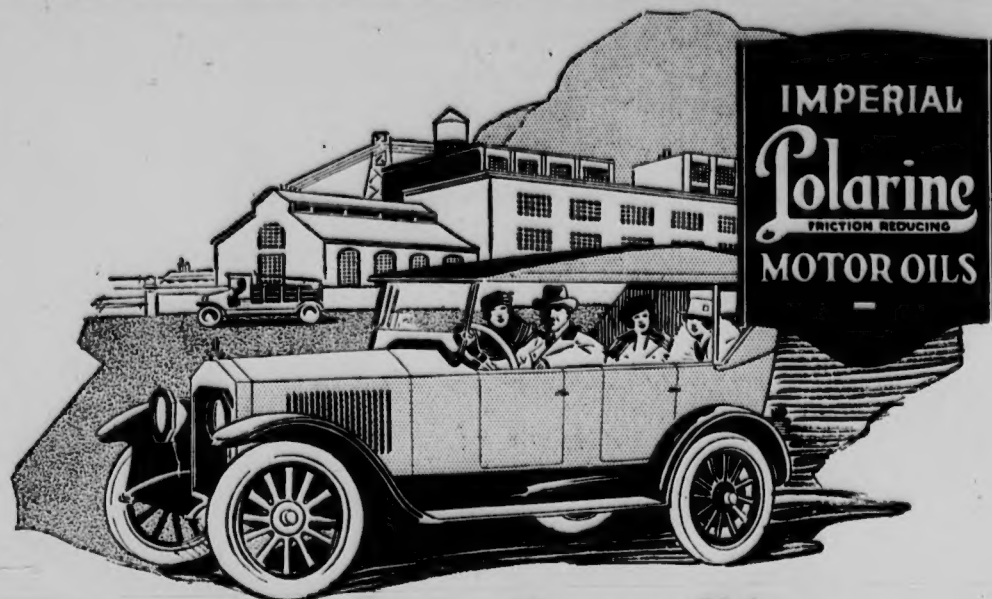


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MONARCH
WORLD'S
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FARM IMPLEMENTS

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H. H. YOUNG



You Save Every Way—

Quality maintains economy. No matter how much you pay "per gallon" for other lubricating oils you get more lubrication "per dollar" when you buy Imperial Polarine Motor Oils.

MORE mileage from every gallon of fuel and quart of oil; uninterrupted service from your car; slower depreciation; fewer repair bills and no lubrication trouble, just about sums up the savings and satisfaction enjoyed by users of Imperial Polarine Motor Oils.

The uniform high quality of Imperial Polarine Motor Oils, wherever you buy them, insures you more miles of correct motor lubrication for your dollar than you can obtain in any other way. Quality *does* maintain economy.

Our Chart of Recommendations shows the grade of Imperial Polarine Oils required to correctly lubricate your car. Use this grade exclusively and you will get the years of service and satisfaction which you have a right to expect from your car. Consult our Chart at your dealer's or write to 56 Church Street, Toronto, for a copy of "Automotive Lubrication," which contains the complete Chart and other useful information.

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Branches in all Cities

FOR A CLEAN EFFICIENT MOTOR.

Not even Imperial Polarine Motor Oils will lubricate properly if mixed with grit and dirt. Your crank-case should be thoroughly cleaned every thousand miles or less. Dealers displaying the sign to the left will clean your crank-case in an expert and workman-like manner. Such dealers use Imperial Flushing Oil, the modern scientific cleansing agent. Employ crank-case service regularly and you will save hundreds of dollars every year.

When Meighen Got "Gold Box"

LONDON, Eng.—As I sat in the Guildhall, an interested and observant spectator of the presentation to Mr. Meighen of the freedom of the City of London, "in a gold box," I could not but feel that even the

prime minister of a great dominion—to whom impressive ceremonies can be no novelty—must have been somewhat awed by the occasion. For indeed in the Guildhall—the ancient home of the city fathers—the past ages and the great spirit of them lay their hands strongly upon one, and this mental condition is enforced by the dignified civic ritual. The members of the lands committee in their blue gowns, the provost marshal glittering in scarlet and gold, the sheriffs

in their red robes, the lord mayor in his robes and chain of office, the sword-bearer in his curious beaver hat, and the city chamberlains in sober black, all contributed equally with the old oak panelling, the stained glass and the high vaulted roof of the great hall to maintain the impressive dignity in which the rulers of the City of London have met for centuries upon centuries. As the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, the youngest prime minister of the

British Empire, advanced between the acclaiming throng, his feet trod on the carpet of mixed herbs which have bestowed the floor on these occasions ever since 1660, when the city surrounding the Guildhall was in the grip of the Great Plague, and scented herbs were some measure of protection against infection. The Lord chamberlain, after reading the statement by the freeman, who attested that Mr. Meighen was worthy to "pay his scot and hear his lot" as a freeman of the city, addressed the assembly and offered the Premier the "right hand of fellowship," and in a clear voice the young Prime Minister swore to be loyal to the King and to the City of London, and to take no part in any treason against either the King or the city.

I do not know what actual privileges are entailed by the possession of the freedom; probably nowadays they are much more honorable than tangible or actual, but the words of the ceremony carry one's imagination back to the times when the freedom of the city was not only an honor, but a very real advantage in the daily life, advancement and safety of our ancestors. Mr. Meighen was obviously mindful of all this when in his address in reply to the Lord Chamberlain he alluded to the fact that from the example and precedent of the City of London has sprung all civic government, just as from the Mother of Parliaments has descended the system of democratic free self-government by the people in all the dominions of the Empire. The "gold box" in which the illuminated scroll conferring the ancient privilege of citizenship is contained, is a worthy souvenir of the occasion, though, curiously enough, its decorations are mainly Canadian in character. In fact, but for the four griffins by which it is supported and the picture in enamel of the Houses of Parliament at Westminster, there is little to remind one of the Motherland or of the City of London. The other decorations include the parliament buildings at Ottawa, Canadian scenes at Niagara and the Rock Mountains, the Canadian arms, and the Monogram of Mr. Meighen, with much decoration of maple leaves. And surrounding the cover, symbolic of the anxious years so recently passed—Britain is depicted expressing her gratitude to Canada in the person of a Canadian soldier in full war kit. The "box" itself is of 18 carat gold and weighs over 60 ounces, a handsome little addition to Mr. Meighen's old family plate.

Northcliffe's Visit to Canada

There is no doubt that it was largely Lord Northcliffe's influence which brought about the fall of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George's premiership in the critical days of the war. But the multi-millionaire journalist was not satisfied with his own work and we, here in England, have watched the Times, the Daily Mail, and the Evening News under his proprietorship, going for the Coalition government almost every day for the past year or two. In these circumstances, with the political situation at home giving possibilities of new and unexpected developments, it might seem strange that Lord Northcliffe should go away for a world-wide tour, especially as he looks in the best of health. But whether he is a superman or not—I think he is—he suffers from a super-activity, and it was felt by his doctors that the only way to ease him down was to order such a journey.

It happened that a year before the war I travelled on the same boat as he did to Canada, and I got some idea of his strangely limited notion of a holiday. One of his neighbors in a deck cabin was obliged to complain that the working of the type-

writer into the night disturbed his sleep, and, indeed, all through the trip he gave himself little change except for the constitutional up and down the deck for a short spell during the day and a few courtesies after dinner.

On the present occasion he is being accompanied as far as Vancouver by the editor of the Times, Mr. Wickham Steed, who was formerly its foreign editor, and who has the most intimate acquaintance with Middle Europe. He has also a small staff, and I have no doubt that the wireless is being frequently used for messages to and fro. But to expect Lord Northcliffe to go nearer than this to taking a holiday would be impossible.

The acrid article in the Times the other day, wherein it was urged that neither Mr. Lloyd George nor Lord Curzon should go as British representatives to Washington in the Autumn, has attracted much attention here, because it is unusual to attack personally the heads of governments when they are almost certain to represent a country in international deliberations. What makes the matter more pungent is that shortly after his own appointment as prime minister Mr. Lloyd George sent Lord Northcliffe to Washington to be British plenipotentiary during the war. It is humorously remarked that the man, whom he thought fit, does not now think him fit to undertake a similarly high responsibility. Lord Curzon seems to have been profoundly annoyed, for after the publication of the article, both the Times and the Daily Mail were taken off the list of papers to receive foreign office communications. The contingent visit is raising a number of questions at home. If the Irish problem should be solved, the late Autumn would be a golden opportunity for a general election, which would, on such a happy issue out of trouble, probably give the government an ample majority. But there is the other thought that if Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon go to the States this autumn and assist in getting a disarmament agreement that would provide the high crest of a wave of popular support, if a dissolution were to take place in the early spring. There is a substantial reason for not making the appeal later, namely, that the budget—even with a save revival of trade—cannot be a pleasant event, having regard to the heavy losses the country has sustained during the first three months of the financial year. The government might well like to make its appeal before this business had to be faced. I am bound to add, however, that not a scintilla of a hint of dissolution has so far escaped from Downing Street. On the contrary, the official talk is of a bill for the reform of the house of Lords next year, and of other work for rounding up the program of the present parliament.

Impressions of Present Conditions
Here is an impression of our present conditions given me by a lady. London is distinctly interesting these days. Men strolling along the pavements at the dinner hour are accompanied by their womenfolk—all in glad rags—and this is a city where the natural complement of evening dress has always been a taxi. It is of course admitted that the only difference between day and evening garb this season is that one is crowned by a hat and the other by some kind of a jeweled wreath, and certainly if some of the ladies on the lawns at Hurlingham carried in their brilliant handbags one of these wreaths, and donned it in the cloakroom of a fashionable restaurant, after handing their hat to an attendant, they would be just as well equipped for the dinner dance as if they had gone home and changed into a gown definitely labelled "evening."

Farther west toward Hammer-smith, where the Thames has shrunk into a tiny rivulet, surrounded by acres of slightly odorous mud, small boys are having the time of their lives by bathing (save the world!) right up to ten o'clock at night, in the dirty-looking liquid. Rowing boats and punts left high and dry by the tides, which seem to make no efforts to reach them again, look like the plums and currants of a gigantic pie. At lunch time, too, the crotonne frocks of many colors, the striped sponge robes which would have been considered as belonging exclusively to the order of the bath last year together with Burmese and Chinese sunshades—give a delightfully careless and holiday air to our staid London of pre-drought days.

Here and There

Various references have appeared in the London papers to the historic celebrations to take place at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, in the latter part of August. Sir John Simon, K.C., is to represent the British Bar in connection with the bi-centenary of the establishment of English common law in what is now the Dominion of Canada. Dr. Murray Clark, K.C., or Toronto, interested many people in this country by his wide knowledge on the subject of English law in the American colonies—as they were—and especially in the matter of the connection of Virginia with Nova Scotia. Incidentally while communism is spoken of as something rather new, it is worth noting that in the early seventeenth century the "Virginian Experiment" tried by Englishmen of character and enterprise, resulted in disaster and even starvation. In those days, as now, it was discovered that men working for themselves did far better than when they were working for a community. It is a pity that the Virginia Experiment is not more often used as an illustration of what communism means. Dr. Murray Clark is doing a public service in calling attention to what happened.

Sir John Simon, who is easily the leader of the English bar today, has won his proud position by sheer intellectual merit. He was the son of a Congregational minister, and when he came to the bar had, for a year or two, the usual poignant anxiety as to his future. It was indeed poignant, for he had married and had a delicate wife who died when he was on the threshold of his fame. His first act when he found briefs coming in, was to buy an annuity for his aged father and so place him comfortably. For quite a long period, as it seems now, though I doubt it Sir John is fifty, he crossed swords with Sir Edward, now Lord Carson, in big law cases. Then he became solicitor-general and home secretary, each appointment following quickly. While in the latter capacity he refused the lord chancellorship, because his desire was for a parliamentary career, with the greater freedom of the house of Commons. By the irony of fate he was beaten at the last general election, when so many Asquithians went down, and he was defeated again on a by-election. He has the consolation, however, of being able to select his cases in the courts at the highest fees given.

ANGLO-CANADIAN.

MEDITATION

I have brought myself by long meditation to the conviction that a human being with a settled purpose must accomplish it, and that nothing can resist a will, which will stake even existence upon its fulfillment.

Character In Thumbs

Natural strength or weakness of character is revealed more unerringly in the thumb than in the chin or any other part of the body. Such is the opinion of an English scientist who has been studying the subject.

He finds that the man with a long, straight thumb, square at the tip, possesses good mental capacity, and can always be relied upon to carry out successfully any undertaking. His temperament is even and judicious; he is a born governor of men, overcomes difficulties, carries himself with dignity, and by his power of concentration combined with his tenacity of purpose, rapidly becomes a "power among his fellows."

If the thumb be long, thick and heavy at the tips, with the joints prominent, a tyrannical, cruel and intensely selfish nature is indicated.

A short, straight thumb shows obstinacy and driving power. If very thick and heavy at the tip a brutish, unreasoning disposition will be noticed.

A short thumb, tapering at the tip, denotes an inconstant, changeable nature, particularly in matters of the affections. A man with a tapering thumb cannot concentrate, is unpunctual and unable to work except in spurts. Such a man takes up many things, but finishes nothing properly and often makes others suffer from his indecision.

If the thumb lies close to the hand a cautious, timid nature is indicated.

If the thumb curve outward at the tip adaptability to people and circumstances is shown, accompanied by natural politeness and a tendency to make compliments. The owner is broad-minded, a good conversationalist, impulsive, generous and easygoing.

If the curve be very marked and the whole thumb stands away from the hand extravagance and want of principle in money matters will be found, accompanied by boasting, a desire to "show off" and vain pride in any abilities or accomplishments which may be possessed. The nature is also highly impulsive, erratic and careless.

If the first joint—that which forms part of the hand—be full and fleshy a warm and affectionate nature is denoted; but if very full sensuality lowers the character.

ROUGHLY FINISHED

"He says he is a self-made man," laughed one of the passengers to his friend as the train went on, and the talkative individual who had been addressing them was left on the receding platform. "He seems particularly well satisfied with a roughly finished job. Quer how many men are willing to put their stamp on that kind of work!"

Perhaps the speaker, despite the air of superiority, might have been self-made himself, but that did not detract from the truth of his statement. Given a man or a woman to make—as every one on earth is, no matter what so-called helps or hindrances surround the task—how many of us rest satisfied with turning out very inferior work! How many really form an ideal of what the finished product should be, and then work toward it? The architect has his plans carefully drawn, and knows what his completed building should be. The builder of a man should know as much and have as high a standard.

Hair dressers say that men are to have permanent waves. There's going to be some satisfaction in being permanently bald, after all.

SNAPS OF SUCCESSFUL CADET ENCAMPMENT



1.—This photograph shows the modern field hospital erected at Sarcee Camp for the first cadet summer training camp held in Alberta since the beginning of the war. Nearly 500 cadets attended this camp from all over the southern part of the province, and it was pronounced by the officials the most successful camp ever held in Alberta, at its close last Wednesday afternoon. The above field hospital was equipped to accommodate twenty patients, and included a staff of two overseas nurses and two medical doctors; it was in charge of Col. McGuffin. Thus, the health of the boys was well looked after. The nurses held first-aid classes for the youngsters each afternoon.

2.—Cadets from all over the south lined up for their noon meal at the cookhouse. Pepper of Calgary was engaged as the caterer. Instructors, including the principals and vice-principals of most of the outside and some of the local schools, may be seen at different points in this photograph, directing the line-up. The instructors, besides acting in disciplinary and instructing capacities, took the course themselves. The first week of their course was taken in camp with the cadets, and the remainder of the four weeks at the local armories, under the supervision of officers of Military District No. 13. They qualified as lieutenants at the end of the course.

3.—The Blood Indian Cadet contingent from the St. Paul's School, near Macleod. This was designated by the officers as the smartest unit in camp, and they brought along with them three complete sets of different cadet uniforms. They were the best footballers in camp and spent all of their spare time chasing the pigskin around the premises.—Photographs by W. J. Oliver, Calgary Herald staff photographer.



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esoles and Night Gowns.

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MISS A. M. WILSON

Reach & Co.

Our Annual Fair is over, and passed off very creditably with some fine exhibits in spite of the seven plagues that visited us unsought and stayed with us against our strenuous efforts to get rid of them—Soil Drifting, Drought, Gophers, Potato Bugs, Grasshoppers, Cutworms and Hail. These make the seven plagues of Egypt or Alberta. The Fair gave prizes for Fancy Work. Now what farmer's wife has the heart, after a hard days work, to sit down and work by candle or kerosene light to do fine work. She goes to bed tired, lays awake and plans what to cook for the morrow from the meagre contents of the cupboard. It is often a case of Mother Hubbard up-to-date. Then is it fair to give prizes for vegetables, to have them gobbled up by people with small gardens in town, who can turn on the water, sit down, and do fancy work under these ideal conditions. We could have two yearly exhibitions, one for the townspeople and one for the farmers. To expect a farmer to compete with us with water works is sheer nonsense, where he has to cart water from the creek or a well—if he has one—to grow them, often barely keeping them alive, or trust to cold-blooded Nature to assist him in his uphill fight.

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Undertaking rooms on 18th Street,
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MACLEOD METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. G. D. Armstrong will preach
at both services next Sunday. Morn-
ing subject, "The Call of Abraham";
evening, "The Things That Cannot be

Shaken."
The service next Sunday afternoon
at Pearson will be conducted by Mr. F.
Crowson, while Mr. Armstrong will
speak at Allanfield following the reg-
ular Sunday school session.

CHRIST CHURCH

Sunday, August 21, Holy Com-
munion and address at 11 a.m.

SUBSCRIBERS PAYING FOR THE TIMES DURING THE WEEK

Following are the names of those
paying subscriptions to The Times
during the past week:
F. W. Timleck, Macleod; P. McCart-
in, Macleod; D. Nicholson, Macleod;
Mrs. J. J. Forster, Macleod; Mrs. F.
W. B. George, Victoria, B.C.

THE LETHBRIDGE DAILY HERALD

readers live in the most prosperous and progressive section of all Can-
ada and The Herald always stood ready to serve the people of this dis-
trict in every possible way. Read the Herald and see for yourself.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NEWS

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

He who serves best profits most.

E. J. Young and M. G. Genge spent
the week-end at Waterton Lakes.

R. T. Barker, accompanied by Mrs.
Barker, motored to Lethbridge on
Tuesday afternoon on business.

L. E. Tripp of Vernon, B.C., was for
the past week the guest of his mo-
ther, Mrs. M. E. Tripp.

Mrs. Geo. Hutton of Spring Point
was the guest of her mother, Mrs. T.
S. McLean, for a few days this week.

Mr. A. Barker, manager of the
Great West Rubber & Footwear, Ltd.,
of Lethbridge, was a business visitor
Tuesday.

Mrs. T. Peterson and Norma left
Monday for Moose, Sask., where Mrs.
Peterson will visit her father and
brother.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Pollard and
family and Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Raitt
and family spent the past week at
Waterton Lakes holidaying.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Johnston and
family, accompanied by Mrs. Currie,
are at Waterton Lakes on a week-end
holiday.

Mrs. Tabner from England and
Mrs. Usher from Cluny are visiting
Mrs. Hammersley for two or three
months.

C. K. Underwood went to Waterton
Lakes on Wednesday to bring Mrs.
Underwood and the children back
from a holiday of a week's duration.

R. G. McLean, accompanied by his
mother, Mrs. T. S. McLean, and Miss
Charlotte McLean and Miss Alberta
McCrean motored to Waterton Lakes
for a few days last week. Aside from
the smoky atmosphere they had a very
pleasant time.

On Monday, August 15, Miss Susie
Gautier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T.
Gautier of Ardenville, was united in
marriage with H. H. Griffiths, a pros-
perous young farmer of Waterton dis-
trict. The marriage was solemnized
at the Methodist parsonage, Macleod.
Rev. G. H. Armstrong officiating. The
bride, who was tastefully attired in
travelling costume, was attended by
her parents. After the ceremony the
happy couple took the 220 train for
Calgary and Edmonton, where they
will spend their honeymoon visiting
friends.

A very pretty wedding took place in
Christ Church, Macleod, on Monday,
August 15th, when Miss Gertrude
Gower and Mr. H. Hodnett were united
in the holy bonds of matrimony.
The officiating clergyman was Rev. S.
H. Middleton. The church was artifi-
cially decorated with pink and white
sweet peas and full choral service was
rendered by the choir. The bride was
tastefully attired in a navy blue trav-
elling suit and carried a bouquet of
moss roses. Miss Betty Small was
bridesmaid and W. Hodnett, a bro-
ther of the groom, acted as best man.
The bride was given away by her
brother, Mr. Gower. After the ceremony
a delightful wedding breakfast was
served at the home of Mrs. Small,
after which the happy couple left on
the noon train for Banff to spend their
honeymoon. The bride was the recipi-
ent of many beautiful gifts, among
which was a six-piece silver service
as a token of appreciation from mem-
bers of Christ Church for her services
as choir leader.

A large number of ladies greeted
Mrs. L. McKinney at the town hall,
Saturday, Aug. 13. The meeting was
under the auspices of the U.F.W.A.
of Macleod, which in turn comprises
several locals. Three presidents oc-
cupied seats on the platform, with
Mrs. Joseph Horner in the chair. Mrs.
McKinney was in fine form and spoke
of the citizenship of women as it is
today in our province of Alberta. She
emphasized the importance of the bal-
lot; it is as sacred as the home or
church. We are home builders, and as
such we are nation builders. If we are
good mothers we are making Alberta
and the world what God intended it
should be, a province of strong men
and women. Let us, then, take the
greatest care of our boys and girls,
so that they will be known as the
strong men and women of the West,
both mentally and physically. She
spoke of the great privilege of organ-
ization and urged all to be active in
carrying out the big mission we were
called upon in Alberta to do. Make
the province better because we live
in it. The meeting opened with Mrs.
Kerr Seymour at the piano, who ac-
companied Miss B. Lyons in one of her
fine solos. A vote of thanks to Mrs.

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WANTED, Listings
Land adjacent to Leth-
bridge Northern Ditch.

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REAL ESTATE AGENT
MACLEOD — ALBERTA

McKinney and the singing of the na-
tional anthem closed the meeting.

Rev. S. H. Middleton was a visitor
to Waterton Lakes this week.

Macleod public school opens on
Monday, 29th August.

Mrs. R. W. Russell and Miss Jean
were Calgary visitors the later part
of last week.

Mrs. C. A. Mercer and Miss Kath-
erine have returned from a vacation
spent in Canadian coast cities.

Mr. and Mrs. McConchie of Hag-
arville, Ont., were guests of Mr. and
Mrs. Geo. E. Stewart at Mr. and Mrs.
M. Stewarts' over the week-end.

Miss Gladys Drinkwater returned
on Saturday last from a month's va-
cation spent with friends at Calgary
and Big Valley.

Charles E. Cameron, barrister of
Lethbridge, accompanied by Mrs. Cam-
eron, was the guest of Mayor and Mrs.
Fawcett over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. McConkey of Seattle,
Wash., visited Mrs. R. W. Russell last
week on a motor trip from Seattle to
Banff and return.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hamilton, Mr.
Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vander-
voort, and Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Reid
spent the week-end at Waterton
Lakes.

Miss Ina Rothney arrived home on
Saturday from Fairhaven, Mass.,
where she has spent the last six years.
She will remain a few weeks in Mac-
leod, returning to the East in the
beginning of October.

J. Young, formerly of the H. B.
staff of this city, now of Lethbridge,
is making Macleod his headquarters
on a vacation fishing trip, and is the
guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Andrews.

Mrs. John E. Johnston leaves on
Friday, accompanied by Baby John-
ston, to spend a couple of weeks' va-
cation with friends at Pincher Creek.
Mrs. Johnston's music class will be
open the beginning of September.

Ryan's Orchestra, composed of
Misses Watson, Genge and W. J.
Ryan, journeyed to Granum on Tues-
day evening to render music for a
dance of the neighbor town's young
people. Judging by the encores re-
ceived, their musical efforts were
highly appreciated.

Mrs. McNichol, Miss D. McNichol,
Miss Raeburn, Mr. and Mrs. E. Foster
Brown, Miss Nora Brown, Frank Sey-
mour and Mr. Hill (the latter for-
merly of the post office staff here),
left on Wednesday to spend the week-
end at Waterton Lakes.

W. B. Bennett, Grand Master of the
Grand Lodge of Alberta, I.O.O.F., will
visit Mountain View Lodge No. 4 of-
ficially on Saturday evening, Aug. 20.
W. Stewart, D.D.G.M., will accom-
pany the Grand Master on his official
visit in District No. 7.

At the regular meeting of Macleod
Encampment No. 16 I.O.O.F., held
Friday, 12th August, four candidates
were given the third and final degrees.
There was a good attendance and
every one was well pleased with the
work.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Nutrie of Victoria,
B.C., accompanied by Misses Jean,
Edith and Mona, stopped off at Mac-
leod on Tuesday of this week on their
return trip from Winnipeg by motor.
The party are relatives of Mrs. R. W.
Stewart, and the occasion of their stop
was a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart
and family.

In the publication last week of the
premium list of the Macleod fair there
occurred two errors, viz.: Under
awards for poultry, 2nd for P. Burns
special for crate-fed chickens should
have read J. F. Canning instead of
C. Hammersley, and in domestic prod-
ucts 1st prize for canned fruit in
syrup should have read Mrs. James
Ringland instead of Mrs. Rothney.

Nomination papers for trustees for
the South Macleod Irrigation District
have been filed with Returning Officer
Rands on behalf of Archibald R. Mc-
Fadden and Robert T. McNichol, and
it is understood that nomination pa-
pers on behalf of Thomas Worthing-
ton, Harry Long, John Maloney and
Eddie Murphy are in course of com-
pletion and will be handed in by
Thursday of this week. Harry Rands,
returning officer, is busy making ar-
rangements for the various polling
sub-divisions, and the election will be
called at the earliest possible moment
that arrangements can be completed.

It will be interesting to remember
that Miss Ina Rothney was the win-
ner of the commercial course offered
by the "Spectator" as one of the prizes
in the contest launched for the pur-
pose of increasing its circulation. In
keeping with the provisions of the
contest she proceeded to the Garbutt

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SEE

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College in Lethbridge and underwent
the full eight months' course, finishing
with a distinguished record in the
various subjects. In May, 1915, she
received an appointment in Fairhaven,
Mass., which she continues to hold
and in which she has had a most suc-
cessful career.

Rev. Dr. John Maclean and Mrs.
Maclean with their daughter Evelyn
will arrive from Vancouver on Wed-
nesday, the 24th, on a visit with their
brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. R. T.
Barker. Dr. and Mrs. Maclean came
to Macleod in the spring of 1880 and
lived in the old town on the island
for a year before going to the Blood
Reserve as missionaries, where they
spent about ten years among the In-
dians. Dr. Maclean was the first pub-
lic school inspector for Southern Al-
berta, becoming afterward a member
of the Board of Education and exam-
iner of teachers for the North-West
Territories. In the early days he held
regular services among the miners at
the Galt mine before Lethbridge was
founded, and also in the Porcupine
Hills, Pincher Creek and Lee's Mill
in the mountains. These pioneers
have been visiting their daughter,
Mrs. H. T. Garden, and their daugh-
ter-in-law, Mrs. Walter L. Maclean, widow
of Major W. L. Maclean, M.D., who
was killed overseas. The Vancouver
Province says: "Dr. Maclean is librar-
ian of Wesley College, Winnipeg,
Chief Archivist of the Methodist
Church, also Archivist of the Mani-
toba and Saskatchewan branch of the
Canadian Authors' Association, and
was for several years editor of 'The
Wesleyan,' Halifax, N.S. With Mrs.
Maclean he came to the prairies over
forty years ago as missionaries to the
Blood Indians, and he is now a recog-
nized authority on the languages and
customs of the Indians of Western
Canada, having published about 20
volumes, including 'The Indians of
Canada' and 'Canadian Savage Folk,'
besides numerous pamphlets and sci-
entific papers. He is a member of
several learned societies in Great Bri-
tain, the United States and Canada,
and these western pioneers have many
friends in the city and province." There
are still many old folks among the
settlers and the Indians in the
Macleod district who remember them
and will be glad to renew the friend-
ships of the old days.

I LIKE A ROAD THAT LEADS AWAY

I like a road that leads away to pros-
pects white and fair,

You come upon it suddenly—you can-
not seek it out;
It's like a secret still unheard and
never noised about;
But when you see it, gone at once is
every lurking doubt.

It winds beside some rushing stream
where aspens lightly quiver;
It follows many a broken field by
many a shining river;
It seems to lead you on and on, for-
ever and forever!

You tramp along its dusty way, be-
neath its shadowy trees,
And hear beside you chattering birds
or happy, booming bees,
And all around you golden sounds the
green leaves' litanies.

And here's a hedge, and there's a cot;
and then—strange, sudden
turns;
A dip, a rise, a glimpse where the
red sunset burns;
A bit of sky at evening time, the scent
of hidden ferns. . . .

—Charles Hanson Towne.

They are milder about their pro-
hibition in Ontario, where it has been
officially declared that a man may
carry a flask on his hip without break-
ing the law. The Ontario hip is des-
tined to become a proverb.

**Regular &
Safety
Self-Filling**
\$2.50
Upward

**Waterman's
Ideal
Fountain Pen**
**EVERSHARP
PENCILS
and
REFILLS**

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Jeweller & Optometrist

MEN'S WORK GOODS

CARHARTT'S MASTER MECHANIC OVERALLS—	\$2.50
Blue or stripe—34 to 48	
CARHARTT'S MASTER MECHANIC COMBINATION	\$3.50
OVERALLS—26 to 44	
MEN'S GENUINE MOLESKING PANTS—	\$5.75
Grey	
MEN'S WORK SHIRTS—	\$1.50
Blue, tan or grey—15 to 18	
CANVAS GLOVES—	.35
2 pair for	
MEN'S CANVAS GAUNTLETS—	.50
Leather faced	
MEN'S WORK GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS	\$1.50
MEN'S HORSEHIDE GLOVES	\$2.00
MEN'S PECARRY GLOVES—	\$3.50
The best work glove on the market	
MEN'S WORK SOX—	\$1.00
Grey; good weight—3 pair	

J. T. MARKS

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BUY YOUR SHOES AT THE U.F.A. STORE

MEN'S HARVESTER SHOES	\$2.95
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MEN'S SMOKE CALF BLUCHERS	\$7.75
MEN'S BLACK CALF BLUCHERS	\$7.25
MEN'S VELOUR CALF BLUCHERS	\$7.95
MEN'S WORK SHOES	\$4.95
MEN'S AND BOYS' TENNIS SHOES	REDUCED PRICES
CHILDREN'S SANDALS—sizes 4 to 1½—CLEARING BELOW COST	

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In the now Fashionable
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HEATHER SILK HOSE
LADIES' SIZES

R. T. BARKER

THE MONEY WOULDN'T LOOK SO BIG
If you found out that you were expected to—
(See Below)

THIS MONEY—THE WHOLE \$60,000,000
and the girl too, are HELD IN TRUST
at the EMPRESS THEATRE MONDAY—TUESDAY



MAY ALLISON in "HELD IN TRUST"
EMPRESS MONDAY—TUESDAY.